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MANCHOUKUO'S TIES WITH NIPPON EMPIRE LINKED INSEPARABLY

Ambassador Li in Statement Says Relations Have Become Consolidated

SEES WAR TASK SAME

Grateful Over Celebrations—Offers Prayer to Brave Japanese War Dead

The inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, throughout the past 10 years since the foundation of the latter country, have now been completely consolidated, which well indicates the increasing responsibility of the two nations to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia in close cooperation.

This was stressed by Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, in his statement issued Monday morning at the Manchoukuoan Embassy here. Ambassador Li gave the statement to express his gratitude for the Manchoukuo Celebration Days to be staged both here and in Manchoukuo beginning tomorrow. The statement of Ambassador Li follows:

"On September 15, 10 years ago, Japan, in defiance of all silly universal doubts, courageously recognized our Empire. A memorable agreement was signed by the representatives of the two countries, in which the relations between Japan and Manchoukuo were defined clearly. It is to celebrate this significant day that many State functions will be held both here and in Manchoukuo tomorrow, with various other celebration programs to be unreeled on the same day among the civilian circles of the same nations. I, as the Manchoukuoan Ambassador here, feel highly elated to salute the celebration days.

Moved Against Anglo-Saxons

"Looking back on the Manchurian Incident, just prior to the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, the occurrence was one mighty stroke against the old order of the world then going on with the Anglo-Saxon nations as the pivotal center. The establishment of our Empire constituted the first step for the building of a new order under the leadership of Japan. The step was powerful enough to destroy one corner of the Versailles Treaty, so far the citadel of the old-order supporters.

"When our Empire was founded 10 years ago, we never dreamed the same country would make such a great progress in all lines as have been attained today. This is to say that the foundation was helped by Providence besides being supported by all possible human powers. This fact was graciously alluded to in the rescript issued by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Empire's foundation.

Approved by Providence

"We are now convinced that the existence of our Empire has been fully approved by Providence. Our Empire, besides being thus helped by Heaven, has been able to enjoy the benevolent reign of His Majesty the Emperor and also the self-sacrificing support from Japan which contributed with the same care parents would have toward their children to the prosperity of Manchoukuo.

"The relations between Japan and Manchoukuo are not of the mere principle of give-and-take, but are rooted deeply in a profound moral sense. Thus it is quite plain that the relations, first started as those among countries of common friendship have gradually developed into such ones that the two countries can no longer be separated in any way from each other.

Exploiters Driven Out

"The War of Greater East Asia is now progressing very favorably for us, thanks to the peerless Imperial Forces of Japan. The old bases of the Anglo-Saxon nations in East Asia have now been restored to Asiatic hands. The relentless exploitation of the enemy countries, which has driven Asia poverty-stricken for the past 300 years, has gone. The celebration days for our country to be held at such a time are really very significant.

"I take this occasion to offer my deep reverence to the spirits of the brave Japanese officers and men, who fell on the field for the establishment of the new order in East Asia which is steadily progressing.

"On the side of our nation, it will

(Continued on Page 2)

Growth of Manchoukuo Since Establishment Unparalleled in History, Says General Honjo

The growth of Manchoukuo within 10 years of her foundation is unparalleled in the world's history and the Empire will contribute much toward the construction of Greater East Asia as a supply source of materials, declared General Shigeru Honjo, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, on his arrival at Hsinking by air on Sunday, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

General Honjo, who visited the capital of the Empire to attend the ceremony on the anniversary day, said at the Nichi-Man Gunjin Kaikan:

"No parallel can be found in the history of the world of a country which developed and grew so remarkably as Manchoukuo. The Empire of Manchoukuo will be able to contribute much toward the Co-Prosperity Sphere construction as a supply source of foodstuffs as well as munitions.

"It must not be forgotten also that the Manchoukuoan Empire is playing an important role in the defense of the north. Much significance should be attached to the existence of the country when one considers that we are fighting a decisive fight against the United States and Britain.

"Compared with the time before the foundation of the Empire, peace and order is maintained satisfactorily, while long strides have been made in industries as shown by the accomplishments in the first five-year plan.

"Now amidst the War of Greater East Asia, I can attend the ceremony in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Empire's founding. It is indeed a matter of joy to me, who was Commander-in-Chief of Kwantung Army at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

"The Manchurian Incident, I think, was the fuse for the reconstruction of the world. The establishment of the Manchoukuoan Empire is said to be a clear indication of a New World Order.

"The Manchoukuoan Empire should not be satisfied with the present growth but should exert itself for further development, while Japan, as a leading nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, should guide the Empire for building a New Order in this part of the world."

MANCHOU EMPEROR HONORS WAR HEROES

Attends Enshrinement of 3,329 Souls of Nippon, Manchoukuoan Soldiers

Domei

HSINKING, September 12.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today honored with his presence the ceremonies marking the enshrinement of over 3,329 souls of Japanese and Manchoukuoan officers and men, who gave up their lives for the cause of Manchoukuo.

Approximately 1,500 well-known Japanese and Manchoukuo dignitaries, including Premier Chang Chin-hui, other State Ministers and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, participated in the rites, which were held at the State Foundation Memorial Temple.

The enshrinement was the second so far, and also His Imperial Majesty's second visit to the memorial temple.

Axis Envoys Fete Li

A banquet to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo was held from 6 o'clock Saturday evening at the Ryukotei Restaurant, Yanagibashi, Asakusa-ku, under the auspices of the Japan-German-Italian Friendship Association, reports Domei.

Li Shao-Keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, was the guest of honor.

Among the guests who attended the function were Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador, Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador, Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, General Senjuro Hayashi and Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA IS VIOLATED BY U.S. TROOPS

Land at Undisclosed Harbor—Excuse Is Protection of Allied Rights

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Modernly-equipped United States troops today reached an undisclosed French Equatorial African harbor under the pretense of "protecting" Allied rights in West Africa, a Brazzaville, French Equatorial African report disclosed here.

It is recalled that American troops disembarked in Belgian Congo on September 4 and furthermore, a technical mission also landed for the avowed purpose of improving road conditions in the Belgian Congo.

Meanwhile, considerable attention is focussed on the above United States movements for it is believed that it is preparing to launch an attack on Dakar, French West Africa, under Vichy Government control.

CHRISTENING IS SET FOR 219 WARPLANES

To Be Held in 9 Cities in Japan On Aviation Day—Were Donated to Army

The christening of 219 warplanes donated to the Army by patriotic citizens will be held in nine principle cities throughout Japan on September 20, when the entire nation will observe its first Aviation Day since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

The patriotic planes presented to the Army include fighters, bombers and transport aircraft.

The christening of planes in Tokyo will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning of Aviation Day at Tokorozawa airdrome with the attendance of Army officers and civilian authorities concerned.

Around noon of the same day, the visiting Manchoukuoan air squadron composed of 12 planes is slated to give a flying exhibition over the airfield, while Japanese Army Air Units also will put on an aerial entertainment, including stunt flying, straffing and dive-bombing.

Numerous enemy aircraft captured in the Southern Regions will be placed on display on the occasion of Aviation Day.

To Thank Air Forces

The Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry is planning to set aside September 20, the third National Aviation Day, as a day to express gratitude toward the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Army and Navy air arm in the current War of Greater East Asia, states Domei.

In line with this policy, the following various functions are slated in Tokyo as well as local places.

The more important events include the official commendation by the Communications Ministry of seven persons, who have rendered meritorious services toward the promotion of aviation and a memorial service for military and civil aviators and aviation personnel, who sacrificed their lives in action, as well as in commercial flying.

His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto in the capacity of President of the Dai-Nippon Aviation Association will graciously honor the service with his presence.

Among other important functions, is the flying meet to be held in Tokyo on September 20, participated in by Army planes, and similar events in Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Sapporo, Sendai, Utsunomiya and Hamamatsu. Nationwide glider training is also scheduled for the same day.

U.S. Collegians Mobilized

Indicative of a further drain on the dwindling supply of raw materials in the United States, the Washington Government is planning to mobilize 7,000,000 students to cooperate with the Government in a nationwide campaign to reclaim scrap iron, rubber, paper products and other waste materials, the Asahi reported on Monday from Rome quoting American dispatches, reports Domei.

MONGOLIA MUST AID TO WIN E. ASIA WAR, ASSERTS PRINCE TEH

Close Cooperation With Japan And Manchoukuo Stressed In Statement

FATED TO WORK TOGETHER

Country's Future Depends on Outcome of Fight to Oust Bitter Influences

Prince Teh, chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, in a statement Sunday, stressed the need of the Mongolian nation to cooperate with Japan and Manchoukuo to execute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end, Domei reported from Kalgan, quoting the statement in the following words:

"The current war in Asia has a grave significance for the future growth of our nation. If we cooperate with Manchoukuo to help Japan execute the war successfully, a fresh start will be smoothly made by us to bring this nation once more to the forefront of the world.

"Japan's benevolent move to help eradicate the Anglo-Saxon exploitation over the Asiatic nations has made a remarkable start with the Manchurian Incident. We are eagerly looking to Japan to have all Asiatic races inclusive of us, set free and grow in their respective influences.

"Viewed in this light, the worldwide war is developing very favorably for us. While Japan is winning victories one after another over her enemies, Germany, Italy and other Axis nations are steadily progressing on their historic move to establish a New Order in Europe.

"All Asia, now practically liberated from the Anglo-Saxon yoke, is alive with the new rising spirit. The happy situation has been made possible thanks to Japan's strenuous effort. The Manchurian Incident may now be interpreted as the very prelude to the historic move started and faithfully followed by Japan for the welfare of all Asiatic races.

"We, Mongolians, are under the pre-destined obligation to assist Japan both physically and spiritually on the present move. There is no other better way than this for Mongolia to usher in a new liberated State. We must well understand the significance of the current war in Asia."

396 JAPANESE EVACUEES TO WORK IN SOUTH AREAS

Former Residents at Malaya, Burma, to Leave Tatuta Maru at Shonanto

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 12.—A total of 396 former Japanese residents of Malaya and Burma aboard the exchange ship, Tatuta Maru, will quit the vessel here immediately on its arrival at port to participate in reconstruction work in the Southern Regions.

The repatriates include physicians, teachers, rubber plantation workers, storekeepers and others, who have accumulated much experience concerning southern enterprises.

The Japanese Military Administration here is rushing arrangements to provide them proper positions for work in the South.

VOHEMAR OCCUPIED BY BRITISH FORCES IN MADAGASCAR FRAY

Allies Advancing From Diego Suarez Toward Capital in Two Directions

LAND AT MORONDAVIA

Pushing Along Ikopa River—French Troops Offer Stiff Resistance

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The British War Ministry announced today that Vohemar on the northeastern coast of Madagascar, about 180 kilometers south of Diego Suarez, was occupied by British forces, it is reported from London by Reuters.

Advancing Toward Capital

Domei

VICHY, September 13.—British forces are advancing from Diego Suarez, toward Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, from two directions, and the units that came along the eastern coast have reached Vohemar and are still advancing, it is reported by the French authorities.

The British forces that came down from the north are mainly composed of South African troops, and are advancing along the Ikopa River.

On the other hand, another British unit landing at Morondavia is advancing through the forest area toward Antananarivo.

Meanwhile, French forces are trying to check the British advance by destroying bridges.

Raps Madagascar Landing

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 13.—Landing of British troops on Madagascar Island has greatly offended the French people, it is reported. Le Matin, an influential French paper, commenting on the outrageous act of Britain, said:

"The present British move is much different in its significance from the occupation of Diego Suarez of the same island by the same country four months ago. The British will no doubt spread its influence over the entire island. They will take the same step with the one they took in Syria in 1941. The present act may be regarded as a preparation for the establishment of a second front by Britain and the United States.

"Britain, after baffled in its attempt to land some troops at Dieppe, is now facing many unfavorable situations in India, Iraq, Iran and Egypt. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, by way of turning away the nation's attention from these situations, has resorted to this unjustified means on Madagascar, it is understood."

KODAMA EN ROUTE HERE

Count Hideo Kodama, Chief Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies, will return to Tokyo via Shonan City in the near future, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported on Monday from Batavia, says Domei.

It was reported that Count Kodama will remain in the capital for one month to make an interim report on the political conditions in the East Indies.

Government Railway to Use Clinker Brake Invented by Japanese to Conserve Iron

For his invention of a clinker brake, a substitute for an iron brake, which will save a huge quantity of iron annually, Tsurukichi Sekine, a 55-year-old employe of the Niigata Railways Bureau, was awarded recently a ¥5,000 prize and a letter of official recognition by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, reports the Asahi this morning.

It was in 1939 that Mr. Sekine, after his untiring five-year and two-month research, completed the clinker brake in which no iron is used. Since then his invention was put through extensive tests by experts of the Railways Ministry, who reached the conclusion that Mr. Sekine's substitute brake is recommendable for use on Government Railway lines.

The mass production of clinker brakes was started by the Railways Ministry in the Numatari Railway Plant. These new brakes will be installed in the passenger cars running on the lines under the jurisdiction of the Niigata Railways Bureau with the result that all the iron brakes now in use on the Government railway lines will come to be replaced by Mr. Sekine's clinker brakes in the future.

Mr. Sekine, when interviewed by the Asahi branch office in Naoetsu, said:

"In the operation of a railway, the consumption of fats and brakes cost most. To cut down the use of fats, I commenced on the study of a fats-saving method, which I completed in 1926. I was of the opinion that the invention of a substitute brake was beyond me, but in view of the shortage of scrap iron, I began the research and my efforts bore fruit in the present clinker brakes, which are to be adopted by the Government Railways."

Life Magazine Bares Severe Damage Dealt Dutch Harbor Comparing It to Pearl Harbor

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 11.—The severe damage inflicted by the Imperial Air Force upon Dutch Harbor, which the United States authorities tried to hide from the public, was disclosed by an August 10 issue of the popular American magazine, Life, with photographs.

In describing the gallant Japanese attack upon the important American base in the North, the magazine said that the damage inflicted upon Dutch Harbor is tantamount to that dealt to Pearl Harbor on the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

Caption one in the magazine reads: "Oil tanks which were enveloped by flames and smoke as a result of the Japanese relentless bombings." Caption two says: "The 'Northwestern,' an American steamship, in flames." Caption three reads: "Smoke and flames still rising from the warehouse regions subjected to severe Japanese bombings," and Caption four says: "Firemen fighting fire in the dockyard and warehouse regions with scanty water."

Reflecting the growing dissatisfaction among the people, Life continued to criticize scathingly the United States Navy and the Government for the inefficiency of its bombers to defend itself against the Japanese.

POLICY FOR MALAYA, SUMATRA REVEALED

Japan's Defense, Native Inhabitant's Welfare Fundamental Principles

Nichi Nichi

SHONANTO, September 13.—The military administration in Malaya and Sumatra should be conducted in such a way that the national defense of Japan may be strengthened and at the same time to enable the native inhabitants to enjoy welfare and prosperity, declared Mr. Suzuki of the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya in the course of a press interview held here today.

Mr. Suzuki outlined the present industrial conditions in Malaya and Sumatra and asserted that self-sufficiency of foodstuffs must be secured especially in Malaya. He also said that the Japanese colonists, who have evacuated, will be given on their return preferential privilege in the industrial development there.

"There are two fundamental principles in the military administration in Malaya and Sumatra," said Mr. Suzuki, "namely, that of strengthening the national defense potentiality of the homeland and consideration for the natives' welfare. To strengthen the national defense, security of order, self-supply of the Japanese Forces stationed on the spot and the exportation to Japan of materials for national defense are three major factors.

"As for the administration on the spot, the primary principle is to enable the native and resident inhabitants to find their proper places and enjoy prosperity. They must, however, share various difficulties and hardships with the Japanese for the time being in the war efforts which are aimed at bringing about prosperity for all the peoples of East Asia."

Communism Negligible

Referring to public order in Malaya, Mr. Suzuki declared that conditions are generally very good. He said that although some communistic elements still exist in some parts, their influence is negligible.

With regard to industrial exploitation, Mr. Suzuki stated that the military administration will concentrate its efforts on the restoration of the industrial machinery in Malaya. "The production of rubber will be positively encouraged," he said. "We have no intention whatever to decrease the output of this material. The same principle will also be applied to the production of tin.

"Besides the exploitation of natural resources," he continued, "we are contemplating to bolster the production of matches, tobacco, paper, soap and other daily necessities. This plan, however, will not be realized at once owing to the existing conditions.

"As for the food question, self-sufficiency is the fundamental aim. Malaya had hitherto imported foodstuffs from other areas. This British policy of dependence should be abolished."

He then revealed that the damaged railway line on the west coast of Malaya has been completely restored and the main line on the east coast will be repaired before the end of this year. He also disclosed that a plan to build a trans-islandic railway line in Sumatra is being contemplated. When the plan is materialized the line will greatly facilitate the traffic and transportation of goods between Sumatra and Malaya.

Referring to the racial problems in these areas, Mr. Suzuki stated: "The Chinese residents have realized the real power of Japan. Because they are secured of a peaceful living, the Chinese are wholeheartedly cooperating with us in the work of

(Continued on Page 2)

E. ASIA CITY CONFAB CONCLUDES SESSION

Discusses Special Duties of Municipalities in Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

HSINKING, September 13.—Culminating a two-day session, the second annual East Asia City Conference formally adjourned today at the Yamato Hotel after representatives of approximately 70 East Asiatic cities concluded successful discussions.

During the session, delegates discussed three chief items; namely, the establishment of cities in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; special duties and mission of East Asiatic cities and liaison between cities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

78 Cities Represented

Domei

HSINKING, September 12.—The second annual East Asiatic City Conference got under way here at 10 o'clock this morning at the Yamato Hotel with the attendance of representatives of 20 Japanese, 11 Chinese and 47 Manchoukuoan cities.

The meeting was opened with an address by Premier General Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, who participated in the function with other Ministers of State.

Measures for improving administrative, economic and cultural relations among the leading cities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will comprise the main agenda of the two-day session, which will close tomorrow.

The 78 cities represented at the meeting include the following:

Japan:—Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Kobe, Amagasaki Sasebo, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kure, Fukuoka, Kokura, Yawata, Sapporo, Keijo, Heijo, Taihoku, Dairen.

China:—Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Wuhan, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Taiyuan, Kalgan, Paochow and Hangchow.

Manchoukuo:—Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Kirin, Fushun, Antung, Anshan and Mutanchiang as well as 39 other cities with population exceeding 200,000.

HIGHER EXPENSES CAUSE DISCONTENT IN CHUNGKING

Situation Is Aggravating—Farmers in Pitiful Sight With Many Starving

Domei

NANKING, September 13.—Reports reaching here from Chungking indicate that the people under the Chungking regime are growing discontented because of the high cost of living and heavy governmental exactions, whereas the higher class of people are leading a gay and easy life.

A towel is said to cost 65 yuan, a shirt 180 yuan, and Chinese-made fountain pen 1,000 yuan.

The plight of the farmers is being aggravated by the unnatural concentration of population in the cities and the heavy commodity exactions by the Government. Emaciated young and aged persons are seen wandering here and there on the farms. In Hupeh Province a farmers' uprising recently occurred and it required the army's help to quell the demonstrators.

Besides farm taxes, compulsory donations and purchase of bonds are demanded by the Government with the result that many merchants have had to give up their business.

GERMANS FIGHT WAY INTO SOUTHERN PART OF STALINGRAD CITY

Pounce Furiously Upon Several Enemy Positions Despite Stiff Resistance

14 KILOMETERS TO CENTER

Soviets Burning Ships and Bridges on Volga Before Rushing Nazis

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 13.—German forces wedged into the southern section of Stalingrad after severely attacking several enemy positions despite the desperate resistance offered by the Soviet troops, it is announced by the German High Command today.

It also reports that the Soviet units had attacked the German forces from the northern section of the city to aid the forces fighting to stop the German rush, but the enemy was repulsed by the Germans.

Stalingrad Fortresses Smashed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 13.—The German High Command announced today:

1. German forces have broken into the southern section of Stalingrad after demolishing various fortresses in front of the city and storming toward the suburbs of the city, repulsing desperate Soviet resistance.

2. The enemy's counter-attack in the northern section of the city was unsuccessful.

3. German air force is bombing the city, in close cooperation with the land forces, and fire has broken out at several points in the city.

Germans Cross Volga River

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—In the southern sector of the Stalingrad front, the German forces have reached the western shore of the Volga River, it is reported, and according to a radio broadcast from Vichy, a portion of the German forces has succeeded in crossing the Volga River.

Meanwhile, German units advancing from the west have reached a point 14 kilometers from the center of the city. The Soviet defense corps are making desperate efforts against the German advance, and they have already destroyed or burnt up all bridges and ships on the Volga. In the small towns in the suburbs, every house is fortified, and a severe battle is raging everywhere.

It is reported by United Press that the Soviet forces in the western sector were obliged to retreat considerably because of the German onrush. Also in the southwestern sector, Soviet troops were compelled to withdraw Friday evening after one week of severe fighting.

Soviets Almost Annihilated

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—German forces advancing on Stalingrad from the north have almost entirely annihilated the Soviet defense troops in that sector after several hours of severe fighting, and thus two divisions of German forces have entered deep into the Soviet position, it is reported by the German news agency, D.N.B., from Berlin.

In another sector of the Stalingrad front, German units are said to have succeeded in occupying a certain point.

Communications Means Stopped

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 12.—The southern and northern units of the Soviet forces defending Stalingrad have lost their entire means of communications, and securing only a small section of the Volga River, they are barely maintaining communications at night.

The Soviet authorities issued an announcement to the entire forces today urging them to fight to the last man under whatever circumstances as there was no more way for retreat, and added that any one attempting to run away would be shot to death. Thus, the Soviet forces are offering a stiff resistance.

Snow Covers Caucasus Front

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—The first snow-fall of the season was seen at the Caucasus front, accord-

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YOUTH OF JAVA LOVE JAPANESE SOLDIERS

Their Greatest Sport Is to Emulate Nippon Heroes During Play

Javanese children are very fond of Japanese soldiers and it is a common scene to see them imitating soldiers on the streets, according to a Domei dispatch from Batavia. They are also eagerly learning the Japanese language, songs and stories.

One Javanese school boy lately wrote the following composition on the impression he had of the Japanese soldiers. "I was surprised when the Japanese soldiers, whom the Dutch had repeatedly told us were cowards, defeated the Dutch soldiers within a week. We were told that they were fierce and cruel, but we found them so friendly that they would play with us. We were scared of the Dutch soldiers and did not dare to go near them or talk to them. What a difference between Japanese soldiers and the Dutch. One day was enough for us to become acquainted with the former, while 10 years was insufficient to make us familiar with the latter."

Within a few days after the occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces, the children of Java began associating with them, because they instinctively felt the kindness and friendliness of the Japanese soldiers. It is certainly cheerful and amusing to see those children imitating Japanese soldiers, their heads closely cropped and carrying hand-made wooden guns and swords. Being attired like Japanese soldiers outwardly, they would march through the streets in groups of 10 or 20 proudly singing the "Aikoku Koshinkyoku" (Patriotic March) which they were taught by the Japanese soldiers. They have also learned such commands in Japanese as "Right Turn," and "Forward March." Whenever they meet Japanese soldiers they halt and make a military salute.

Schools Reopened

All the elementary schools throughout Java were reopened in May. Prior to the current war, some of those children were unaware of the existence of schools. They are now learning Japanese songs, reading, and writing and it is not uncommon to hear the children singing Japanese songs in school.

Recently the statue of Kinjiro Ninomiya, an economist of the early 19th century, which was previously owned by the Japanese Club was transferred to one of the elementary schools. One day the principal of the same school made the following remarks to his 400 pupils: "When Mr. Ninomiya was only six years old his parents died. Since then, he worked in the daytime and studied in the evening till finally he became a famous scholar. All the Japanese people are working and studying as hard as they can following the example of Mr. Ninomiya." At the close of his talk he particularly wished them to study hard in the manner of Mr. Ninomiya.

The statue was set up in the school play-ground and every time the children passed by it they would reverently bow. The children of Java have studied so hard that they already know all the "Kata-Kana" though hardly four months have elapsed since the schools were opened. From October they are expected to start learning "Hiragana."

Having completed text-book 1, they are now reading number 2. On the other hand, the teachers are devoting themselves to their task day and night sacrificing their own interests and comforts.

Children Celebrate

April 29th brought joy and cheer to the children of Java. On that day, they marched through the streets with Rising Sun flags in their hands, singing joyfully in unison. Some automobiles decorated with flowers were also seen on the streets. The children who had been deprived of any kind of enjoyment for a long time, had a hilarious time. With the arrival of picture books and pamphlets from Japan Proper, they are now absorbed in them with the dream of visiting Japan.

Within two or three months the dry season will be over and with that, their fasting period will also end. With the termination of fasting, their parents will buy new clothes for their children and delicious dishes will be prepared to celebrate the occasion. Relatives and friends will be invited to share the joy of the day. It is something like the New Year's celebration in Japan. All the children are looking forward to the happy day with much excitement and expectation. Their happiness and joy will be doubled and trebled, because they will have the company of their beloved Japanese soldiers and former friends who evacuated at the beginning of the war and are expected to return by the day of the celebration.

Javanese children are now being brought up under the tender protection of the Japanese soldiers. The glittering rays of the tropical sun and the soft beams of the Southern Cross seem forever watching their growth and happiness.

Press Comments

Monday, September 14

KOKUMIN—Attitude of Turkish Government

NICHI NICHI—Increased Production of Metals

Attitude of Turkish Government

KOKUMIN—Ever since the outbreak of the second World War, Turkey has managed to keep herself away from the maelstrom of the War by maintaining strict neutrality, but with the German operations in the Caucasus entering their final stage, the position of Turkey has now become the cynosure of world attention.

What action Turkey will take in connection with the Soviet Black Sea fleet after the fall of Novorossisk is most likely to decide the fate of Turkey. In the meantime, Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, visited Ankara for the purpose of making investigations into the fighting power of Turkey and was busy making machinations to drag Turkey into the Anglo-American camp. At that time, President Ismet Inonu and Premier Sukru Saracoglu had left the capital of Turkey and it looked as if they were avoiding the American envoy.

However, a report now has it that Premier Saracoglu returned to the capital on September 9 and had a long conversation with Wendell Willkie. It is generally considered that in an earlier talk, which was held with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Wendell Willkie made an important manifestation regarding his mission, and it is also reported that the Turkish Government will call an emergency meeting.

Apart from the various international agreements and international faith, Turkey is quite at liberty to act as she pleases, but as we are bound in close ties with Germany and Italy by virtue of the Military Alliance with them, we sincerely hope that Turkey will not become our common foe.

Greatly worried over their continued defeats, both Britain and the United States hoped to enjoy their security by goading the Soviets on to a death struggle, despite the fact that it is impossible for them to open up a second front, while making hollow promises of aid to the Chungking regime, thereby forcing sacrifice and ruin on the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime. And now a similar crafty measure is about to be applied to Turkey.

The activities of Wendell Willkie in Ankara are aimed at no other objective than the foregoing. Evidently the idea is to induce Turkey to purchase the Soviet Black Sea fleet and to engineer Turkey into falling in line with the Anglo-American camp by taking advantage of the situation that may arise in connection with the transfer of the Soviet Black Sea fleet to the Mediterranean.

The formation of a second front in Europe is impossible, especially in view of the fact that the German forces have now closed in on the Volga region, and Britain and the United States are, for this reason, trying to make up for the failure to get up a second front in Europe by inducing Turkey to side with them.

The Turkish Government should, therefore, be careful to look squarely into the actual situation and not to be hoodwinked by any sop that may be thrown by the Anglo-American combination. The fate of Stalingrad is now about to be sealed, while the Soviet defense lines in the Bay of Finland, the Volga region and the Caspian Sea are also about to crack. Moreover, on the Egyptian front, reinforced Italo-German forces are now grimly facing the Anglo-American forces. If Turkey should make a misstep at this critical moment, it is quite obvious that she would regret it too late.

Increased Production of Metals

NICHI NICHI—Both the Government authorities and all the parties concerned are agreeably surprised at the very good results obtained during July and August, a period specially set aside for increasing the production of metals.

This campaign for increased production of metals was conducted by the Government by specifying the goal ranging over 15 different kinds of metals and the goal was exceeded for as many as 11 kinds of metals. Moreover, the goal was set at a very much greater figure than the production in the corresponding period of last year, and if the items which exceeded the production of the corresponding period of last year are taken into account, practically the whole of the 15 different kinds of metals registered an increase. Such a big increase cannot be achieved merely by a temporary zeal or excitement. Then what has brought about such a great success, and can it be maintained in future instead of ending in a short-lived affair? This is certainly worthy of investigation.

Let us first trace the events that took place during the two months of July and August. First of all, it is said, the radio speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered on July 1 was very effective in bringing about such good results. His speech was addressed directly to colliers and workers in metal shops, and needless to say his speech was efficacious in encouraging these men, but it is said that it was unexpectedly effective in stimulating the Government officials as well.

Of course, the Government officials directly concerned in the production of metals were doing everything possible to realize increase in metal production, but it is said that all other Government officials indirectly concerned with the production were also greatly stimulated by Premier Tojo's speech, and all the Government officials responsible for the supply of materials, labor and transportation all pulled their weight to the utmost in close concert with local governments. This fact shows that when the Government authorities throw sectionalism by the board, and cooperate closely, they can achieve big results, such as seen in the increased production of metals.

Secondly, during the two months in question it was shown how much effective is the leadership of directors and chiefs on the spot in raising efficiency. In all the mines, shops, companies and in the government offices all the chiefs and directors worked hard on the spot, and their hard work was directly reflected in the results obtained. What is especially interesting was the good result obtained by voluntary service workers. Of course, the service workers are unskilled, and whether they can work efficiently or not depends upon able leadership. This again shows how influential is the working of leaders on the spot.

Thirdly, the wartime spirit of the workers was one of the greatest factors for the good results obtained. Perhaps until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the workers were unable to liquidate the sense that they were working for capitalists, but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia they have no doubt changed their minds.

They have come to realize fully that they will be working for the cause of the nation by increasing their output. This realization has served as a fountain of strength and energy. But increased production cannot be achieved by workers alone, the whole system of the organization must work in unison. The remarkable increase in production of metals was realized because of the fact that all the workers, the chiefs of shops, directors of companies and the Government officials concerned worked hand in hand.

The question now is how can we maintain that high level of production. The Government says that in future whatever goal they set they will make it obligatory. They are also planning a system of rewards. We sincerely hope that this close cooperation will continue in future as well.

Manchoukuo's Ties With Nippon Empire Linked Inseparably

(Continued From Page 1)

try hard to reward Japan for her benevolence shown us constantly for the welfare of our Empire. We will contribute much to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan. This will be the very way to be loyal to the cause of our Empire and relieve the mind of His Majesty the Emperor."

Venezuela Opens Relations

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—The Venezuelan Government has opened diplomatic relations with the Chungking regime, according to a report from Madrid quoting Caracas dispatches.

Policy for Malaya, Sumatra Revealed

(Continued From Page 1)

construction.

To Boost Education

"As for the educational question, the elementary school system must be set up as early as possible. We are also planning to spread technical education. The religions of the inhabitants will be respected."

With regard to the return of the Japanese colonists, he emphasized that those who had formerly worked in these areas and evacuated before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be given preference. Mr. Suzuki revealed his expectations as to the future activities of these experienced colonists. Other Japanese colonists also are very welcome, he said, because immigration means the extention of Japan's influence.

"All in all, the military administration in Malaya and Sumatra is being conducted very smoothly."

GROWING OF COTTON IN P.I. PROGRESSING

Converted Sugar Plantations in Luzon Island Already in Operation

Domei

MANILA, September 13.—Plans of the Japanese military administration here to convert a part of the sugar plantations in the islands into cotton plantations are progressing smoothly, with cotton planting already begun in a section of Luzon Island, it was learned here today.

Favorable terms provided in the contracts of cotton growing companies providing for the growing of cotton in the place of sugar have been enthusiastically received by Filipino tenant-farmers.

Under the terms of the contracts, tenant-farmers are supplied with cotton seeds free of charge. They are given priority in receiving supplies of daily necessities and a guarantee of good prices for their cotton crops.

Formerly in the Philippines, crops such as sugar were raised on a theoretical 50-50 basis between tenant and landlord or proprietor of sugar refineries. In reality, however, the tenants received no more than 20 to 30 per cent, due to payments on loans and other expenses.

The Japanese military administration here, in carrying out its agricultural policy, is aiming at improving the lot of the poor tenant-farmers, helping them gradually become landed-farmers by giving them the benefits of generous contracts.

To Form Cotton Body

A Philippines Cotton Cultivation Association, which will also handle the activities of the Philippines branch of the Japan Cotton Cultivation Association will shortly be established, stated Shozo Murata, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippine Islands, at a meeting held at the Cotton Industry Club in Osaka on Saturday, states Domei.

He said the inauguration ceremony of the new association is expected to be held shortly.

It is understood in this connection that Mr. Murata will become president of the new association, and the post of vice-president will be held by Gengo Kodera, an influential business leader of Osaka.

Germans Fight Way Into Southern Part Of Stalingrad City

(Continued From Page 1)

ing to a Reuters report from Moscow received today.

"Winter has come to the Caucasus mountain range," the report said. "The snow has already covered the battlefields in the Caucasus front. The early snow-fall has brought a new strategical problem to both sides. The German forces that have continued fierce battles for the past six days on the southern shore of the Terek River are having a hard time because of snow. German reinforcements are attempting to cross the river so as to restrain the advance of Soviet units. Also in the neighborhood of Mozdok, a mountain battle is being fought."

Soviets Banking on Climate

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—Soviet forces are now eagerly looking for the arrival of autumn rain and "General Winter," as it has become humanly impossible to resist the strong German onrush both on the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts.

Observers here predict that the fall of Stalingrad would come before the arrival of the rainy season. Even if the rainy season appears, the German forces are already experienced in fighting in rain and mud in the Moscow front last year, and thus the Soviet dependence on rain and winter would come to failure, it is observed.

Battle Becomes Fiercer

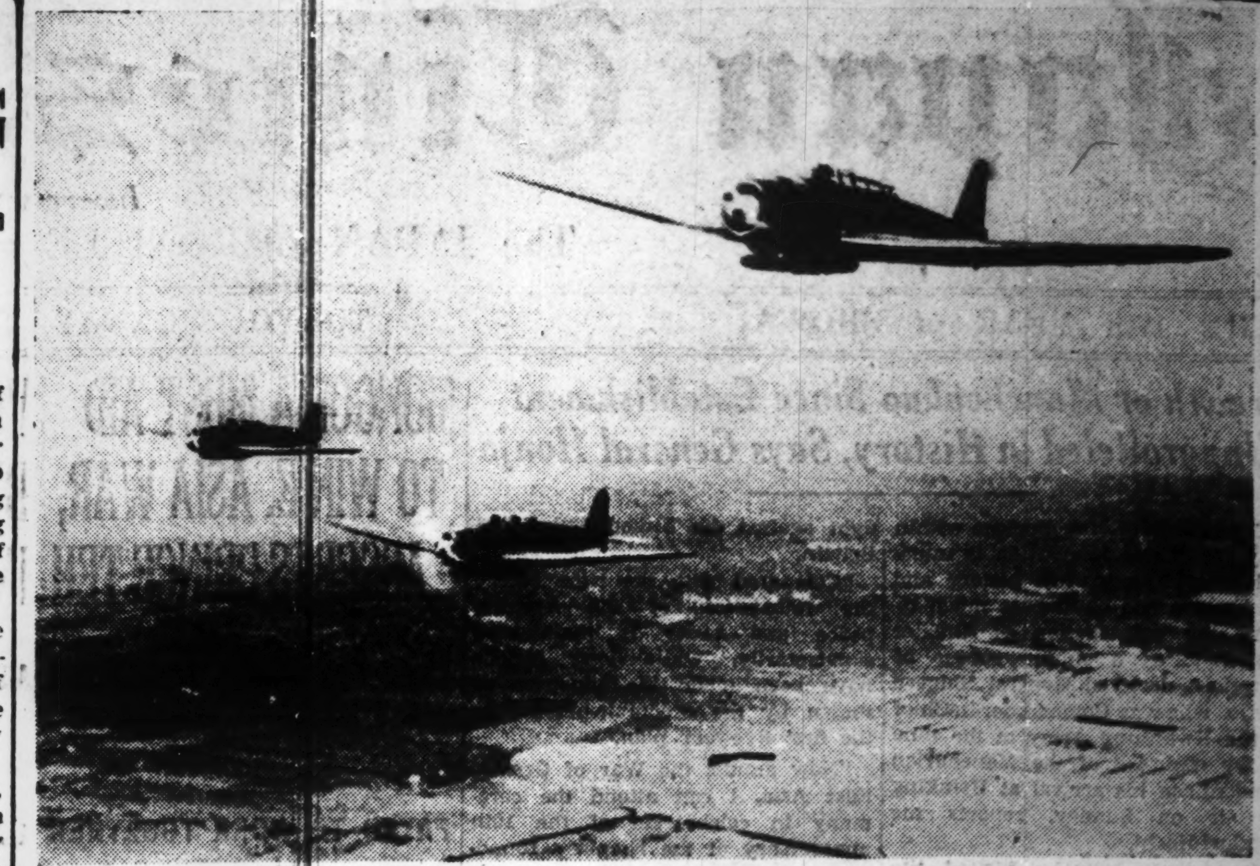
Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 12.—The battle of Stalingrad is becoming more fierce as it nears the city, and the speed of the German advance has been reduced. However, reports from the front say that the Germans are steadily gaining ground, and particularly are active in the western and southern sectors.

Various reasons are attributed for the delay of the complete occupation of the city. The main reason is firstly the strong Soviet resistance, and secondly, the complete fortification of the city. The Red Army mobilized the entire reserves to the last man, and also citizens are cooperating with the troops in carrying foodstuffs. Meanwhile, they are hoping for the early coming of winter.

The perfect fortification of the city is also checking the rapid German advance for the Germans must advance over mines and smash numerous forts one by one. Some forts are built up from 500 meters underground and there are underground forts extending several kilometers like a coal mine.

Premier Josef Stalin, recently visiting Stalingrad, said the occupation of Stalingrad was impossible, but the Germans have succeeded in advancing into this fortified area of the city.



THREE GUARDIANS OF THE AIR ON PATROL

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

10 SAMURAIS HELPED JOGJAKARTA SULTAN

Drive Out Encroaching British Led by Raffles From Central Java

An interesting story of 10 Japanese "Samurais" who helped the royal family of Jogjakarta in central Java in its resistance against the British invaders about 130 years ago was disclosed by Lieutenant Heikichi Sato, Commander of the Gendarme Corps stationed in Jogjakarta, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Java.

In 1811, the report says, the British under the command of Thomas Stamford Raffles, founder of Singapore, invaded Java. Despite the stiff resistance of the Sultan of Jogjakarta Province, the royal castle was occupied by the British invaders. Subsequently, Sir Thomas ostracised the Sultan to Penang Island in the west of the Malay Peninsula. The people of Jogjakarta were indignant but could not do anything against the British atrocity.

At that time, 10 Japanese, who were cast away on the south coast of Java, were living in a place 30 kilometers west of Jogjakarta. Feeling a righteous indignation against the lawless act of the British, these Japanese, who were of the "Samurai" class, made up their mind to fight the invaders on the side of the royal family.

Encouraged by the support of these "Samurais" the people of Jogjakarta made frequent attacks against the British, annoying Raffles very much.

Subsequently, an agreement was signed between the British and the Dutch and the invaders made a retreat from Java. The Sultan of Jogjakarta, who was grateful toward the Japanese warriors, gave a maiden of the royal family to the leader of the "Samurai" band.

It is not known if those Japanese remained in Jogjakarta, as was in the case of Nagamasa Yamada, who assisted the ruler of Thailand.

Recently, a Mr. Takahashi, interpreter in the service of the gendarme corps, during his trip to the areas northwest of Jogjakarta, encountered eight large mounds, which resembled the Imperial Mausoleum of Japan, beside an ancient Hindu temple. They seemed to be the tombs of noblemen. Beside one of these mounds, there was found a hole 1.50 meters square.

The local residents consider these mounds tombs of the legendary Japanese warriors.

MUKDEN OFFICE FOR INDIANS

Branch of Independence League Opened to Further Cause

Domei

MUKDEN, September 13.—A branch of the Indian Independence League, whose headquarters are located at Bangkok today was inaugurated here this morning with appropriate ceremony before the Mukden Shrine.

The branch will be open to all Indian residents in Kwantung Leased Territory and Manchoukuo Proper, and will work for the emancipation of East Asia from Anglo-American imperialism.

Music Notes

Arthur Honegger's symphonic drama, "King David" a significant work of contemporary music, will be given its first hearing in this country at the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra's first subscription concert of the season, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. tonight, September 14. Meiro Sugawara will direct the performance and will also present a composition of his own, "Momotaro," a symphonic picture scroll, describing a legendary figure of Japan, to words by Hideo Ando.

Participating in the concert are the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, the Kaiyo Brass Orchestra, the Murasaki Symphonic Chorus, and the following singers: Madam Nobuko Hara, Miss Tomoko Nagai, and Shingo Iwai.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, amateur musicians and music groups among the employees and workers of various business firms and factories in Tokyo will join in a large scale concert to be given at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, from 4 p.m., Tuesday, September 15.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will start its new symphonic concert season on Thursday, September 17, from 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, with a program including Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony; Brahms' Violin Concerto in D major, and Richard Strauss' Tone Poem, "Don Juan." Miss Hisako Tsuji will be the violin soloist.

Kiyoshi Sakurai, Shigeo Iyama, and Sachio Koizumi with their bands; Hiroshi Goto, trumpet soloist; Koichi (Dick) Mine, baritone, and Hikaru Toyama's Trio (The Milk Brothers) will participate in a Light Music and Talkie Program at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 6 p.m., Thursday, September 17.

Three popular singers will offer a joint program at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Friday, September 18. Miss Kuniko Ashihara, former vocal star of the Takarazuka Girls Opera, will be heard in Japanese songs by Kosuke Komatsu and Tei Yanada and an air from Thomas' "Mignon"; Miss Kikue Takida, noted operatic soprano, will offer Spanish and Japanese popular songs and selections from Puccini's "Tosca" and Lehar's "The Merry Widow"; and Miss Kiyoko Otani, successful young singer, will present Japanese songs by Kunihiko Hashimoto and Tei Yanada and an air from Verdi's "La Traviata."

Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" for strings will be played by the recently founded Kokusai Bunka Gakuin String Orchestra under the baton of Professor Constantine Shapiro, at the 23rd Welfare Culture Concert to be presented by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday, September 19, at the Kyoritsu Hall.

Soloists appearing on the same program include Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, who will sing selections by Chopin, Grechianinov, Koscak Yamada, Bizet, and Moussorgski; Miss Koslowskaja, piano, who will play pieces by Chopin, Liszt, Albeniz, de Falla, Glinka-Balakirev, and Scriabine, and Miss Mitsuyo Suwa, violin, who will present Vieuxtemps' Violin Concerto No. 4 in D minor.

Other offerings include a musical lecture by Mitsuru Ushiyama; choral selections by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus, conducted by Kojiro Kobune, and a German musical talkie.

An attempt to present a new style light music program will be offered at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Monday, September 21, when performances will be given by the Akebono Chamber Orchestra conducted by Ryoichi Hattori; the Haida Brothers and their South Music Ensemble; Masanosuke Tajima and his violin, ukulele, and guitar Novelty Trio; the "Kuri no Mi" music ensemble assisted by Miss Harue Wakabara and Miss Helen Honda, popular singers, and several others.

HUGE STRIDES MADE BY CITY OF KINHWA

Reportedly Retaken by Chiang, Reconstruction Now Progressing Under Japanese

Flatly contradicting groundless claims made by Chungking that Chiang Kai-shek's forces have succeeded in recapturing Kinhwa, important city in Chekiang Province, the Nichi Nichi reported today from that city that more than 440 commercial firms already have opened for business in the shopping center and satisfactory and speedy progress is being made in reconstruction work under Japanese protection, according to Domei.

Kinhwa, it was pointed out in the report, is often referred to as the "Ukraine of China" because of its great productivity and abundance of natural resources.

Marketing of rice, wheat, vegetables, tung-oil, wine and other products is conducted every morning at the four gates of the walled town. Commodity prices are extremely reasonable in this model district where one raw egg is sold for six cents and one picul of rice for 120 yuan.

Approximately 120,000 persons now live in and around Kinhwa, and the population has increased remarkably though it has been but a short time since peace was restored.

The Nichi Nichi also reported that the broad 70-kilometer highway linking Kinhwa and Wuyi, another important city in Chekiang Province has been repaired by Japanese engineers and is now open to traffic. Road gangs are now repairing the highway from Kinhwa to Hangchow, a distance of more than 200 kilometers.

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MANCHOUKUO PLANS GALA CELEBRATION ON ANNIVERSARY DAY

1,000 Important Officials to Attend Ceremony at Nanling

AIRMEN TO VISIT JAPAN

Radio Messages of Goodwill to Be Exchanged by Premiers Tojo and Chang

Domei

HSINKING, September 12.—On Tuesday, September 15, more than 10,000 persons, including government officials of Manchoukuo, Japan, Germany, Italy and other Governments friendly to Manchoukuo, and delegates of various public and semi-public organizations, will gather at Nanling to participate in the official function of Manchoukuo Empire. The ceremony will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and 10,000 voices will join in the chorus of Banzai at the signal from Chang Ching-hui, the Prime Minister, amidst the roar of a 21 gun salute.

Already the gala spirit befitting this memorable occasion is manifested everywhere, with the national colors of both Manchoukuo and Japan displayed atop every building and house. Arches erected on every street corner, and important public buildings are floodlit, and colorful floats plying the streets bring joy to onlookers.

Tuesday, September 15, the day of the official celebration incidentally happens to be the day on which Japan officially recognized Manchoukuo, and accordingly a befitting ceremony will be observed.

At the Hsinking Shrine, autumnal rites will be observed, and it is understood that the people who have contributed much toward the founding of the Empire will be given awards.

Other functions commemorating the founding include the following:

A grand banquet at the ritual hall in Nanling, the departure of Manchoukuo Army aviators on their goodwill flight to Japan and a lantern parade, on Wednesday, the 16th; a general public celebration and a Manchoukuo Red Cross convention on Thursday, the 17th; the observation of the anniversary of the Manchurian Incident on Friday the 18th; the autumnal ritual in memory on fallen national heroes at various shrines on Saturday, the 19th; an athletic meet and the air day celebration on Sunday, the 20th and the announcement of the winners of the song writing contest on Monday, the 21st.

To Join in Anniversary

In concert with the great celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Manchcukuo, the Japanese nation will express its sincere joy at the occasion by holding various functions from September 15 to 18 centering around the Manchoukuo Embassy and the Decennial Anniversary Society of the Foundation of Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

The sincerity of the Japanese nation in its joy at the great progress Manchoukuo is making is already being shown in many ways. At present an exhibition of the Manchoukuo National Treasures is being held at the Uyeno Museum, while on the National Aviation Day on September 20, the Manchoukuo Army Flying Unit will visit Japan for the first time.

Program Decided

September 15. The anniversary will be celebrated at the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo from 3:30 a.m.

The Central Celebration Ceremony will be held at the Hibiya Hall from 10 a.m. under the auspices of the Celebration Committee. The ceremony will be honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and will be attended by Premier Hideki Tojo, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, Ambassadors and Ministers of the various countries, and others, comprising some 10,000 people.

Radio messages of goodwill will be exchanged from 7:30 p.m. between Premier General Hideki Tojo and Premier Chang Ching-hui.

At 12 noon, a luncheon will be given by Ambassador Li at the Imperial Hotel, to be honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. Two hundred and fifty others, including the past premiers, the past presidents of the Man-

(Continued on Page 2)

Burmans Striving Hard to Become Worthy Members of Greater Asia

Political Unity Obtained by Amalgamation of Parties —Dr. Maung Grateful for Japan's Keen Interest

Because the Japanese have driven out the British, Burma has now entered the era in which its long dreamed of wish for Burma for the Burmese has become real, declared Dr. U Ba Maung in a special article to Domei.

In order to become a complete and full-fledged member of the new Asia, he said, it is necessary for Burma to realize that it was the British policy to rule Burma by pitting one party of Burmese against another in bitter but petty disputes that impeded Burmese unity. And in order to build up a new strength it is necessary to call together the leaders of Burma, who have been scattered by the war, and make them work together, and at the same time to lead the people toward a definite goal.

Realizing this, Dr. Ba Maung, upon the establishment of the new administrative system, formulated a new slogan of "one blood, one voice, one command." When the words of the slogan are carried out, when the political stage is organized, public opinion united, and command centralized, that will be the day when Burma's healthy growth as a member of the rising Asia will become a promised thing, Dr. U Ba Maung added.

"For this aim," said Dr. Ba Maung, "I decided to form the Dobama-Sinetha League. This is a new start toward the formation of a structure of the masses."

This new league is a union of the two greatest political parties in Burma, the Sinetha party formerly led by Dr. Ba Maung, and the Dobama League led by the Thakins. It is of great significance because political unity and a movement for a

(Continued on Page 2)

ENVOY LI GRATEFUL FOR JAPANESE AID

Manchoukuoan Ambassador Here Makes Statement on Eve of Foundation Fete

Manchoukuo, whose foundation just 10 years ago following Japan's formal recognition will be celebrated throughout Japan from September 15 for four days, is deeply grateful for what Japan contributed to its growth, which is really phenomenal in the history of any country in the world, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, stressed in his interview with the press on September 11 on the premises of the Embassy.

"The growth of our Empire for the past 10 years will perhaps have no parallel in the annals of the establishment of any country," Ambassador Li attested.

"There is, of course, no doubt that the growth is largely due to Japan's cooperation born out of its racial consciousness as the leading Asiatic nation," he stated.

"What I consider here as one of the most effective contributions from Japan is that country's generous attitude of placing all her past experiences and the power thus accumulated at the free use for the growth of our Empire. To this, I thank Japan from the bottom of my heart on behalf of our country."

The Ambassador then proceeded to point out the firm resolution of his country to keep on its progress with the ever-unchanging support of this country.

"We, Manchoukuo people," he added, "have no shadow of doubt as to the final victory to be won by Japan in the current War of Greater East Asia. We will do what we can to cooperate with your country in the successful execution of the war."

The Manchoukuo Ambassador's talk to the local newspapermen inclusive of the representative of the Japan Times and Advertiser was given after the luncheon with which he honored the interviewers. The Ambassador as the host cordially thanked the Japanese press for the latter's service rendered for the development of Manchoukuo.

ARMY PLANS INCREASING RAMIE PRODUCTION IN P.I.

Mindanao Island and Visaya Area Considered Most Suitable for Cultivation

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—The Japanese Military Administration here is making necessary preparations for the increase in the production of ramie, it was learned here today.

It is expected that details of the plan will be shortly disclosed by the Japanese Military Administration.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, ramie growing was done by the Japanese in Mindanao Island and the annual output reached approximately 2,400 piculs.

Mindanao Island and the Visaya area are considered to be most suitable for ramie plantation.

WANG POINTS OUT WAY TO NEW ORDER

Cooperation of Millions of People in East Asia Is Absolutely Essential

Cooperation among the numerous races of East Asia in driving out the vestiges of Anglo-American rule is the basis for the creation of the new order, stated Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, in a special article to Domei.

Material resources in themselves are static, Mr. Wang said, as long as there are no active human resources to make use of them. With the United States who has prided herself as one of the richest nations of the world defeated, and driven out from East Asia, the people of East Asia can now mobilize the material resources at their command with the huge manpower at their disposal, he said. The gist of Mr. Wang's statement was as follows:

"Once the Peace Movement was started in China, we have formed a firm conviction. It is that only by close cooperation among the races of East Asia can East Asia be rehabilitated; that by their individual efforts the various East Asiatic races each can become a member of the movement for the resuscitation of East Asia, and that the sum total of these individual efforts can achieve a great cause.

"One plus one is two. One multiplied by one is one. One multiplied by 100 is 100, but this 100, boiled down to bits, is one. This is common sense.

"With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, our conviction has become firmer. Modern wars are total wars. We must put forth every ounce of our energy into winning victory. We must go a step further and redouble our energy in order to create something greater. That is the way to victory.

Significance of Movement

"The Peace Movement in China aims at ending the China Affair and thereby averting unnecessary consumption of the power that is East Asia's. But the significance of the Peace Movement lies not so much in this negative aspect as in a more positive aspect. The positive aspect is the resuscitation of China and the rehabilitation of East Asia. That is why I have been asserting from the beginning that the Peace Movement is a revolutionary movement. The truth of this assertion seems to have been brought closer and closer home at the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Modern total wars make much of human as well as material resources of the state. Material resources may be called static and human resources active or mobile. Material resources, however rich, will remain static without a motive power to propel them.

"Before the start of the current world war, there had been a general tendency to over-rate the material resources of the Anglo-American countries. The progress of the war, however, has changed this idea. Britain as well as America have become weak and their influence has been wiped out of the domains of East Asia. This has had the effect of augmenting the human and material resources in East Asia.

"The imminent question is how to propel these vast resources of East Asia. The answer to this question

(Continued on Page 2)

UPRISINGS CONTINUE IN BENGAL PROVINCE; TWO VILLAGES FINED

British Fire on Crowd, Injuring 15 People—Many Put Under Arrest

STUDENTS HOLD STRIKE

Little Likelihood Seen of Amicable Settlement of Indian Dispute

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Anti-British demonstrations in India continue unabated throughout the country, reports from New Delhi reveal.

In Calcutta the Indian masses cut off the trolleys in several places and stopped traffic. In a certain city in Bengal province 46 Indians were arrested, while two villages were imposed a collective fine of 10,000 rupees.

Students in Bengal province refused to attend classes, and yesterday the provincial authorities warned them that unless they attended, they would be expelled.

On the other hand, Abul Kasem Fuzlal Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal province, stated that "If the Indian National Congress will suspend the disobedience demonstration, the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Marquess of Linlithgow, will be prepared to discuss the future of India with influential Indians," and appealed to the masses in Bengal to quit their demonstration.

Another report said that in a certain rural district, Indian troops revolted.

In Kolaba, the police and the Indians clashed, which resulted in 10 police injured and four civilians killed.

In Chandor the police fired into the crowd and injured 15. In another place 32 students were arrested on September 10.

Mookerjee Meets Viceroy

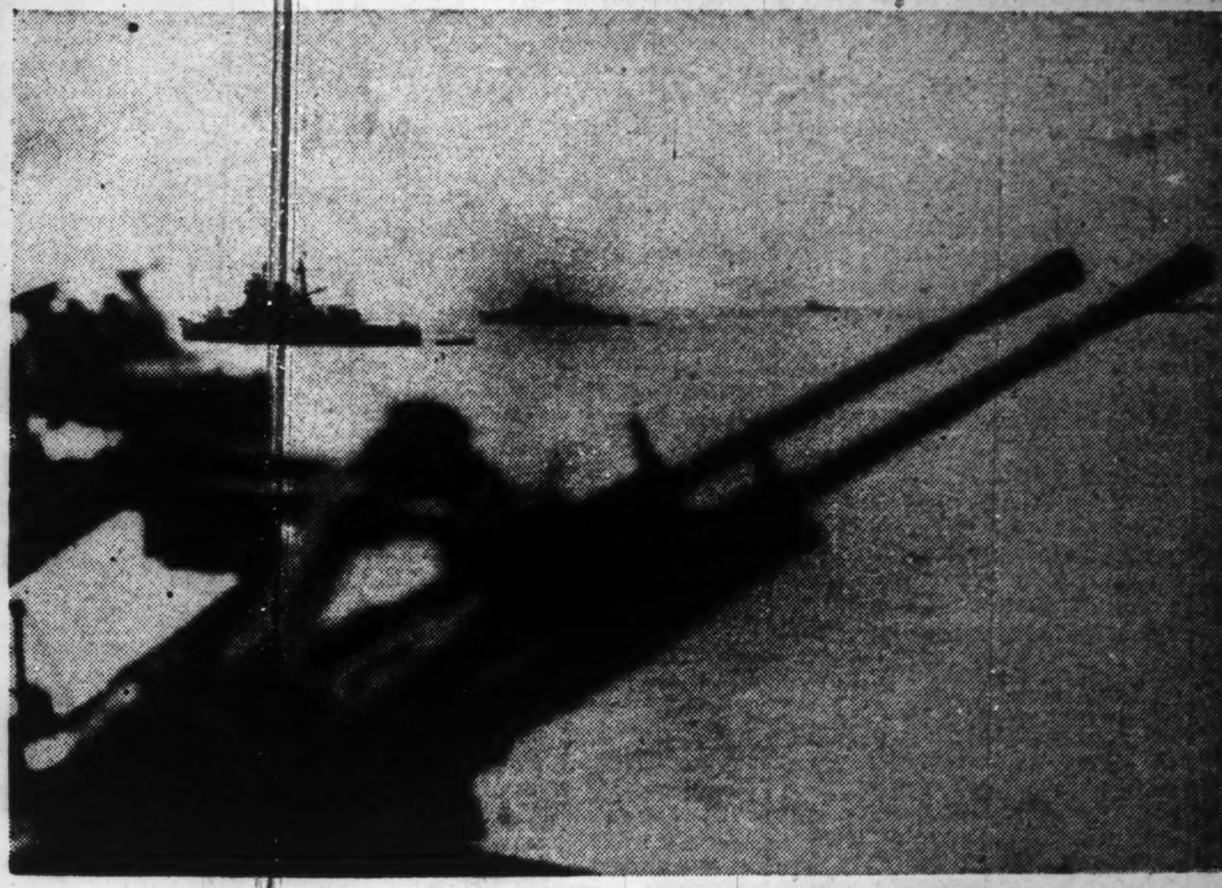
Domei

LISBON, September 11.—Dr. Chyanan Prasad Mookerjee, president of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, called on Lord Linlithgow, India Viceroy, on Wednesday, to sound the latters views regarding the possibility of a settlement being reached on the Indian question, a cable from New Delhi reported today.

Meanwhile, other leaders of the Hindu Manasabha Party also are reported to be conferring with leaders of the Muslim League, some of whom have recommended that M. A. Jinnah, its president, negotiate directly with Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian problem.

Some circles view the present as a most opportune time to effect a settlement of the Indian problem, as the majority of leaders of the vari-

(Continued on Page 2)



JAPAN'S NAVY FLEET POISED FOR ACTION
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

EFFICIENT JAPANESE REQUIRED IN SPHERE

South Pioneer Says Chinese Best Qualified in Mental and Manual Labors

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONAN, September 11.—Murotaro Senda, Japanese chief civil administrator in Shonan, and former manager of the Calcutta branch of Mitsui Bussan until 1916, year when he started his own business, speaking of his 30 years' experience in the Southern Regions stated that the Chinese are most efficient in mental and manual labors.

"In the Southern Regions," stated Mr. Senda, "Indians and Chinese compete with each other for the extension of their sphere of activities. In Burma for instance, the Indians outnumber the Chinese, while Malaya is distinctly Chinese. It was the Chinese who cleared the jungles and established rubber plantations, under British coercion and intimidation.

"In French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, the authorities placed a strict limitation on the inflow of Chinese for fear they might lower the standard of living.

"The penetration of the Southern Regions by small and medium scale Japanese merchants and industrialists must be dealt with adequately and efficiently, this being an important point in the far-sighted national policy."

Egotist F.D.R. Plans To Run for 4th Term

A rumor is current in Washington political circles that President Roosevelt has already decided to seek re-election in 1944 for a fourth term, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Buenos Aires, quoting Washington reports, states Domei.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's political opponents are bitterly attacking him, stating that, unconcerned over the present emergency in the country, he participated last week in the campaign for the election of New York State's delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The greatest concern of the American people at the present time is the progress of the war, and there are no indications whether they want Roosevelt to seek a fourth term, the Nichi Nichi reported.

The replies to the questions whether Roosevelt will be a great war leader and how long the war will last, it is believed, will finally decide whether or not Roosevelt will be a candidate for a fourth term. All observers are of the opinion that Roosevelt will toss his hat into the political arena for a fourth term, provided his health allows him, the Nichi Nichi said.

AGRARIAN REFORM FOR BURMA NEEDED

Dispatch of Japanese Technicians to South Urged by Hyogoro Sakurai

Rehabilitation of the Burmese agrarian population which suffered dire poverty before the war will be made possible through eliminating exploitation by middlemen and through technical guidance by the Japanese, according to Hyogoro Sakurai, Highest Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, who has returned to Rangoon after inspection trips to Mandalay, Sagaing, Magwe, and Pegu districts, Nichi Nichi reported from the Burmese capital, states Domei.

The Burmese in agrarian areas who comprise 80 per cent of the total population, Mr. Sakurai said, in former days borrowed money at high interest rates during hard times to buy rice seeds.

Rice at present is quoted at 82 rupees a picul, but the farmer actually gets only 30 rupees of this price, he said, and establishment of credit and sales associations among the farmers would be the best way to remedy the situation.

These associations are bound to succeed in view of the moral integrity of the Burmese farmers, he said.

Advanced technique and better rice seeds should be introduced from Japan, Mr. Sakurai emphasized.

As for cotton, he said that the output easily can be increased threefold if cotton prices are properly adjusted and cotton growers are assured that all their output can be sold, Mr. Sakurai said.

General Nogi's Intervention Responsible For Saving Stoessel From Death Sentence

The magnanimity of the late General Count Maresuke Nogi, who tried to save the honor of Lieutenant-General Anatoli Mikhalovich Stoessel of the Czarist Russian Army, is told by Major-General Masamichi Hasegawa. Besides being well acquainted with the General, the Major-General was a classmate of the General's second son, Sub-Lieutenant Yasusuke Nogi, at the Azabu Elementary School and of Captain Katsusuke Nogi, the elder son, at the Military Academy.

Major-General Hasegawa gave the following interesting account of the General, according to the Nichi Nichi:

"The whole life of General Nogi can be expressed with the single word, "sincerity". He did even the slightest of matters with joy and with sincerity. Herein lay his greatness, and from it was born his imperishable achievements.

"When I was about ten years old, there was a fencing hall in Azabu called 'Shinkikan'. General Nogi, who was the Commander of the First Division at that time, was the honorary head of the hall.

"We had to go for winter exercises without tabi even on the coldest days. Moreover, the floor of the hall in those days was cold. However, the General himself used to teach us, and that with such ernest that our body was soon steaming with heat.

"Although he was especially strict to his sons, I, as a child, never thought of him as a fearful teacher.

"The general was extremely filial to his parents. As soon as he went home, he would go to his mother and reverently report of his return. Major-Generals were so rare in those days that even we, children, used to know the name of every major-general in Japan. As this great General for whom we had such high esteem, was so polite, we unawaringly were influenced by him and learned to be polite ourselves.

"There were many stories revealing his magnanimity, but the one that impressed me most was that concerning Lieutenant-General Stoessel, defense Commander of the Port Arthur Fortress. After the Russo-Japanese War, Stoessel was tried by court-martial for his defeat and was finally sentenced to death.

"Upon hearing of the sentence, General Nogi immediately commanded Major (later Major-General) Koreshige Tsunoda, who was General Nogi's adjutant, during the Russo-Japanese War then at Paris, to write up in the Paris newspapers on Stoessel's gallantry and show that he did not deserve the death sentence. Through this hidden deed, Stoessel was freed from the sentence and was allowed to live in the outskirts of Moscow.

"When General Nogi committed suicide to follow the Emperor Meiji to the grave, a letter of sympathy together with an obituary gift was sent to the General's home, signed, "From a priest on the outskirts of Moscow." It was said that perhaps that was from Stoessel to show his gratitude for the General's kindness."

RACIAL TRAITS VITAL FOR SUMATRA SETUP

Indispensable in Administration Of Island, Stresses Army Adviser Nagata

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

MEDAN, September 12.—The importance of considering local conditions and characteristics peculiar to Sumatra in the administration of the island was stressed by Hidejiro Nagata, adviser to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, at a press interview yesterday at Medan before his departure by plane for Shonan.

Mr. Nagata, who had just completed a week's inspection tour of the island, said that unlike Java, there are several different races in Sumatra, each with a strong racial consciousness. This point, he said, must be given especial consideration by the authorities in the administration of the island.

"Land communication between various centers on the island has not yet been fully developed, and must be effected as soon as possible," he declared.

"Extremely rich in natural resources, Sumatra when fully developed will supply many essential and valuable materials for the manufacturing industries in Japan."

During his trip, Mr. Nagata stated he found the inhabitants to have implicit confidence in the Japanese administration. "Their confidence must not be disappointed," he is said to have quoted.

SHONAN CITY TO OPEN UP EDWARD COLLEGE MUSEUM

Building Which Was Partially Destroyed by Enemy Now Being Repaired

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 12.—The museum in the King Edward College here will shortly be opened to the public through the good offices of the Japanese Military authority.

The museum, the only institution of its kind in the southern regions, has a room specially devoted to malaria, and other tropical fevers.

Repair work on the museum, which had been damaged as a result of the enemy's scorched earth tactics, has been under way since June. New exhibitions have been added and texts re-written by the Japanese authorities.

AXIS U-BOATS ACTIVE

U.S. to Import Coffee by Air or Land Transports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—With traffic on the western coast of the United States and the Caribbean Sea disrupted by the activities of Axis U-boats, the United States War Production Board yesterday announced that the importation of raw materials, including coffee from Guatemala and El Salvador, by ships will be replaced by land or air transport, a Washington report received here revealed.

CRACK AXIS FORCES PENETRATE TEREK IN CAUCASUS AREA

Bock Reorganizes Front Lines For Final Stalingrad Assault

SITUATION CRITICAL

Hitler's Light Bombers Carry Out Furious Air Raids Over England

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—German forces succeeded in penetrating through the enemy's positions in the Terek sector in the Caucasus, the German High Command announced today.

It was further announced that the number of Soviet prisoners captured in Novorossisk was 7,756.

Germans Closing In

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 12.—The German army forces, headed by Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, which now are closing in upon Stalingrad from the north, west and south directions, reorganized the formation of their foremost line after September 9. Immediately following this the last general attack was launched and the huge army forces of Germany and the Soviet Union numbering more than 2,000,000 are now engaged in a terrific combat.

The German forces have already firmly secured the bank of the Volga River to the breadth of about 60 kilometers north of Stalingrad and in the south, too, the forces have reached the river bank in the area 30 kilometers wide. The enemy's supply route from the eastern bank of the Volga has already been intercepted.

Strategically, therefore, the Red army forces have been completely besieged. On the other hand, however, the Timoshenko forces of the Red Army are making their death-defying resistance thereby intending to delay the fall of Stalingrad until winter arrives. A tragic order issued by Pemier Josef Stalin on September 11, however, presages the end of Stalingrad. The order to the beleaguered Timonshenko forces said, "Resist to the last man. Shoot anyone who retreats."

Raid England

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—German light bombers yesterday raided and inflicted heavy damages on military establishments in Bournemouth, Rye and Asford on the southern and southeastern coasts of England, according to an announcement of the German High Command.

The announcement further stated that the German air forces also raided and destroyed numerous points on the railway line between Bye and Asford.

WILLKIE IN BEIRUT

American Emissary Meets General George Catroux

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 12.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy who arrived in Beirut, met General George Catroux, today, commander of the De Gaulle forces in Syria, according to reports reaching here. Immediately following the conference he proceeded to Bagdad via Jerusalem.

It is reported that Willkie will go to Teheran at the end of next week, where, it is believed, he will attempt to coax the Iran government to enter the war.

FOUR AIRMEN KILLED

U.S. Flying Fortress Crashes West Of Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Four airmen were instantly killed when an American flying fortress today crashed at a point between Algeciras, west of Gibraltar, and Talifa, 20 kilometers west of Algeciras, according to a dispatch reaching here.

President Returns to Ankara

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu, returned to Ankara from Istanbul last night according to an Istanbul dispatch received here today.

Press Comments

Sunday, September 13

NICHI NICHI—Look at this Spectacle of American Barbarism
CHUGAI—Increased Output of Coal and Iron
KOKUMIN—To Convey Wishes
ASAHI—Development of Motion Picture Industry

Look at This Spectacle of American Barbarism

NICHI NICHI—It was sheerly to satisfy the personal ambition of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on one hand and the unreasonable demand of the avaricious financial clique of America on the other that the United States of America has driven Europe and the Far East into the maelstrom of the current war.

Utterly impervious to its gross misconduct, the Roosevelt regime is least conscious of that traditional hypocrisy and atrocity which is deeply impressed on our minds. But the grim truth just revealed by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, about the treatment by the American authorities of the Japanese internees in America and the evacuees from the same country makes us feel boundless resentment of their dire want of humanity.

It is true that we are concentrating our energies upon the noble mission of eradicating the aggressive influence of America, and are least inclined to show any shade of mercy toward its hostile forces. It will be recalled, however, that the Japanese people as well as their Government extended a treatment, erring on the side of leniency, to the American civilians during their detention in our country, taking pity upon their unlucky serfdom to the crazy Roosevelt regime.

Reverse is the case in America, however, for it is now related that the American authorities under the Roosevelt regime were indescribably barbarous and were so mischievous to the evacueeing Japanese that they not only cut the lapels of their clothes and removed the heels of their shoes but even stripped them naked. It is related further that the American authorities seized the Japanese people's personal effects altogether on the eve of their evacuation—a crime tantamount to an act of a burglar.

Knowing no bounds of maltreatment and molestation of the Japanese internees in America, the Roosevelt regime demonstrated an undeniable scene of barbarism, bordering on the act of a demon, in connection with the treatment of the 130,000 Japanese nationals detained on the Pacific Coast of America. These Japanese have been robbed of their entire resources of living, some of them arrested and detained, and the majority of others forced into the deserted moorland. All this has been brought to light according to the statement recently made by our authorities.

It will be remembered that the history of Americans' evolution is essentially a history of vices. Behind the embellished signboard of humanity lurks the Americans' usurpation of foreigners' homeland and the exploitation of the natives' own resources. The Americans are still now overdriving the American Indians, they are dead to the sense of the unpardonable crime of subjecting the negroes to lynches and slaughtery. They are given to waging wars in the absence of justifiable causes.

Once they are awakened to the series of decisive reverses sustained in the war as they are now, the authorities under the Roosevelt regime take no hesitation to remove their long-worn masks of humanity, resorting to all sorts of barbarism.

As long as we are intent upon the liberation of world mankind from the barbarous influence of America, we find ourselves duty bound to deal a fatal blow upon her, eliminating her aggressive influence so completely as to recover their sense of humanity, if any, from their unpardonable barbarism.

As for Joseph C. Grew, erstwhile United States Ambassador to Japan, we regard him as another model of hyprocrisy as we recollect the anti-Japanese propaganda he made upon his arrival back in America, quoting groundless rumors about Japan, and this in defiance of the goodwill the Japanese people had shown him for many years past. The American Government would do well to realize that another fault of the Roosevelt regime lies in the ambassadorial appointment of this tribe of diplomats.

Increased Output of Coal and Iron

CHUGAI—Various means are to be adopted by the Government in order to carry out its policy calling for the increased output of iron and coal, such as for instance, the assumption of the leadership by the leaders of the society in executing the work for increasing the output, the setting aside of the period during which increased production of metals be effected, and so forth. No doubt each means, when adopted, will prove successful in bringing about the results desired.

It need not be mentioned that expansion of wartime production is essential and it is for this reason that the Government is following such policy as will call for the laying of stress on each particular industry in all the war industries. Of all such industries, that which will be singled out as being the wartime industry requiring the stress to be laid on it is obviously mining and iron works. Coal no doubt is the basic motive of all other industries inasmuch as it will supply the fuel needed for the operation of all these industries. If the goal set for the increased production of coal and steel is not reached, all wartime industries will have to dwindle. Under the circumstances, all industries, which are not urgent or indispensable, should be sacrificed so that the increased output of these wartime indispensable products may be sufficiently had in quantity.

The Government policy calling for pegging the commodity prices is what could be called the highest economic policy during wartime, and therefore there is no one who would object to it. Hence, if the commodity price policy of the Government is such as will be a hindrance to the increased output of coal and iron, it would have to be reconsidered and reexamined by those concerned.

To Convey Wishes

KOKUMIN—A committee of about 30 experts has been appointed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to convey the wishes of the people to the Government and to look into local conditions. In other words, the association has inaugurated a "window service" to hear people's petitions. This is as it should be, considering the mission of the association. We sincerely hope the committee will do good work.

What we desire of the newly appointed committee is to refrain from being bureaucratic in its attitude. Kindness must be its motto in dealing with the people. Where petitions which are mere complaints or grumbles are received, the committee must show kindness in enlightening the petitioners to their satisfaction.

Needless to say, the prosecution of the war must be first and foremost in our minds. It is inevitable, therefore, that restrictions should be imposed on our daily lives. Free utterance of complaints and grumbles based on liberalistic ideals is defeatism.

Of course, the Government should listen to just and fair demands of the people. The committee would do well to hold conferences with the people from time to time and convey their wishes to the Government at opportune times. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association should always cooperate with the Government and see to it that just and fair petitions from the people are listened to and acted upon by the Government.

On the other hand, the Government should not be remiss in correcting mistakes, if they are substantiated on scrutiny of petitions received.

All in all, the association's "window service" must strive to serve as a link in bringing the Government and the people into complete unity.

Development of Motion Picture Industry in Southern Regions

ASAHI—Frankly speaking, the motion picture industry has remained as yet to be developed substantially in the Southern Regions. It is from this viewpoint that the Japanese authorities have mapped out a concrete plan in this connection. The part and parcel of the plan consists in the arrangements made for the Motion Picture Delivery Corporation, in place of the South Seas Motion Picture Association, to proceed with a comprehensive schedule of deliveries of picture films, of theatrical performance, of propaganda, of information, of imports and exports and deliveries of pictures and materials relative to the movie industry.

It will be recalled that the Japan Motion Picture Company has dispatched a number of cameramen to the Southern Regions for production of war pictures since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in the South Seas. In view, however, of the unstable foundation of this company, in spite of its close relations with the South Seas Motion Picture Association, the authorities concerned have been desirous of a positive renovation of these interests.

Following the formation of a new structure of moving picture industry in April this year, there cropped up a sole agency for deliveries of picture films not only in Japan Proper but also abroad, and thus it was that the Japan Motion Picture Company could redouble its activities in the Southern Regions according to the decision just reached.

Next comes, however, the problem relative to the qualifications of persons going South for the development of the motion picture industry. It deserves notice that men of experience in this line of industry are not always suitable for the promotion of culture among the southern inhabitants. Thus observed, it behooves the Japan Motion Picture Company to train and raise a sufficient number of well-qualified cultural propagandists. At the same time, the company is looked upon to make minute investigations as to the actual state of affairs in the Southern Regions in connection with the contemplated development of the motion picture industry. It is possible that the company may experience some difficulty in the management of theatrical performances and that there may occasionally arise the problem of purchasing and running local movie halls, and further that the travelers dispatched by the company may be urged to engage in the pacification campaign on behalf of the local inhabitants as well as the itinerant performance of movie shows for the recreation of our soldiers.

In short, the mission of the Japan Motion Picture Company is a weighty one, and we look to the parties connected with this company to leave nothing undone for the smooth progress of the schedule for the development of our motion picture industry in the Southern Regions.

U.S. FINDS COMFORT IN SPURIOUS NEWS

American Propaganda Machine Finds Much Difficulty Covering Up Defeats

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—All possible efforts should be made by Japan to bring to light all sort of absurd war reports fabricated and disseminated widely by America and show that they are unfounded. Mobilizing available means of propaganda warfare at their command, America and Britain are frantically spreading false and malicious propaganda against the Axis Powers with the dual purpose of covering up their repeated war reverses and of winning over neutral countries. How frantically America and Britain are carrying on propaganda against the Axis Powers can be explained by many instances.

Although it may be superfluous to cite here how hard the two enemy countries are trying to deceive their own peoples and to maintain their prestige in neutral countries by giving out falsified reports on the batties in Europe and East Asia, at least one point deserves mention here. Although these two countries are claiming "victory" in the Battles of the Coral Sea, Midway Islands and the Solomon Islands, which they call their three major naval victories since the Pearl Harbor debacle, they have never made public the war results up to date.

Ridiculous Report

What is most ridiculous in their reckless propaganda is their claims that in these three major battles the Japanese naval forces were crippled. However, petty and laughable bits of fabricated news have decreased of late. The enemy must have realized the fact that such propaganda has little or no effect upon the psychology of the Japanese people who are united as one and that such false propaganda would cause optimism among their people toward war with Japan. As a result, propaganda such as is aimed at separating the people from the military has now disappeared. On the contrary, comments have begun to be made that the people of the Japanese nation never hesitate to risk their lives for the sake of their States. Hugh Byas, former Tokyo correspondent of the Times, London, who poses himself as an authority on Japan, in his recent book "Hostile Japan" frankly recognizes the solid unity of the Japanese nation and calls attention of the American and British peoples to the danger of their lack of recognition of this point.

American propaganda is also directed against Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini. There was a time when reports were disseminated by America and Britain that Italy was going to conclude a separate peace, but of late this sort of propaganda has disappeared totally. Instead, America and Britain have devised a new propaganda to estrange Italy from Germany. There is a fabricated story about clashes between German and Italian troops in their occupied regions.

Reports of Massacres

Humanitarianism is the "monopolized" property of America and Britain, for according to their way of thinking, all other world nations are anti-humanitarian. Allegations of massacres by German troops in Europe and by Japanese troops in China and other occupied regions constitute important news items in American and British newspapers and periodicals at present. Such a malicious propaganda is not only intended for the consumption of neutral countries, but as a measure to instigate the peoples of the Axis occupied areas. The truth is not far to seek. President Roosevelt in his speech delivered on this subject on August 21 said in part, "We shall not fail to retaliate for the atrocities committed in Europe and Asia." Roosevelt meant to stir up hatred of the Americans and British against the Axis Powers.

Prior to the war, American films dealt mainly with jazz music, love and sports. Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, war propaganda films have been produced. Most of these films are ridiculous and childish. The influence of movies on the general public, however, should not be underestimated. Puerile American citizens are apparently influenced by foolish movies. A film treating Japanese activities in Shanghai was exhibited here some time ago. The Japanese and German diplomatic authorities here jointly protested against this picture, while American diplomats counter-protested. After a part of it was cut off, it was again released.

To the Japanese who have a mission to establish a new world order, they must destroy all falsehood and fabricated news spread by America and Britain.

SOVIET MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN FLAMES

HIRANUMA, ARITA ENTRAIN TO PRAY AT ISE SHRINES

Special Envoys Leaving Soon For Nanking Due Back in Capital Today

Former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, who together with former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai will be leaving shortly as Special Ambassadors on a goodwill mission to Nanking, entrained for the Kansai by the express Tsubame at 9 o'clock Sunday morning to pay their respects at the Grand Shrines at Ise, stated Domei.

Accompanying them was Seijiro Yoshizawa, former Minister to Canada, who has been appointed chief of the suite replacing Kumaichi Yamamoto, now acting Foreign Vice-Minister.

The group is expected to return to Tokyo on Monday night.

Wang Points Out Way to New Order

(Continued From Page 1)

is simple. As long as the races of East Asia, by their individual efforts and close unity and cooperation, mobilize the material resources by the enormous human resources which we Asiatics have, the Anglo-American aggression will be sealed for good and the future of East Asia will be bright as the rising sun.

"The road to the reconstruction of East Asia may be divisible into a number of little roads, but after all, these little roads must be concentrated into one main road for the races of East Asia to tread with close unity and cooperation among themselves."

Manchoukuo Plans Gala Celebration On Anniversary Day

(Continued From Page 1)

choukuo Affairs Bureau, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the various countries, and those who rendered services in the foundation of the country will also be invited.

From 6 p.m. "Celebration Eve" will be sponsored at the Hibiya Music Hall by the Celebration Committee and at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda at the same time by the Manchoukuo Movie Company.

September 16. From 12:30 p.m. a conference of the Manchoukuoans in Tokyo will be held at the Japan Youth's Hall sponsored by the Manchoukuoan Embassy to be attended by some 1,600 people.

September 18.—Ambassador Li and the rest of the Embassy members will leave the Embassy on Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, at 9 p.m. to worship at the Yasukuni Shrine and later at the Meiji Shrine. The members will then visit the Military Museum.

From 6 p.m. the Manchurian Incident Memorial Day will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall under the joint auspices of Asahi, Nichi Nichi, Yomiuri-Hochi, and Domei. On this day the Army Military Band will march through the city, while a concert will be given by the Navy Military Band.

At Osaka, a ceremony will be held from 9 a.m. on September 15 at the Central City Hall and a luncheon at noon at the New Osaka Hotel.

At Kobe a ceremony will be held from 9 a.m. at the Higashi Public Garden and a luncheon from noon at the Oriental Hotel.

Nara will follow the same program as the above with an addition of "Celebration Eve" to be held the same night at the City Hall.

At Sendai "Manchoukuoan Eye" will be sponsored by the Manchoukuo Movie Company from 6 p.m. on September 18.

Uprisings Continue In Bengal Province; Two Villages Fined

(Continued From Page 1)

ous parties are expected to congregate in Delhi for the Central Legislative Assembly, scheduled to convene on Monday. However, views are entertained that a final settlement will be difficult as cases of rioting seem to be increasing in India.

To Send Experts

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—To expand India's production capacity which is closely related to the war execution plan of the Allied Powers, the United States Government has decided to send a group of experts to India, according to a statement made public yesterday at Washington, a dispatch from Washington reported.

Washington authorities have decided to take the foregoing measure based on the suggestion sent in by a group of American experts headed by Henry Grody who returned to the United States after inspecting industrial conditions in India in spring of this year.

The United States Government will spend two hundred million dollars for the expansion of India's industries, it was reported.

WAR VETERANS IN HSINKING

Heroes of Russo-Japanese War to Attend Decade Fete

Domei

HSINKING, September 12.—Having finished a round-trip tour to Port Arthur, Mukden, Shoushampu and other places which were scenes of battles in which they actually took part, a party of heroes of the Russo-Japanese War, headed by Lieutenant-General Shigeichi Shibayama, retired, arrived at Hsinking at 1:30 this afternoon to attend the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, it was learned here today.

BURMANS TRY HARD TO BE WORTHY RACE

(Continued From Page 1)

structure of the masses will be born from this union.

Burmese circles call August 27, the day when the new League was born, one of the most important days in Burmese history. Concerning the new movement for a structure of the masses, Dr. U Ba Maung stated:

"The ceremonies on that day were simple, and on a small scale. But as time passes by and we look back upon that day we will realize that that day has become an important day in the history of Burma.

"That day is the beginning of a new era. This structure of the masses is a new one and it is not a federation. That is because a federation is merely made up of individual organizations. A new structure born out of blood and tears, and the greatest tests put to mankind has a unity which cannot be destroyed. The rebirth of Burma will continue. But without Japan's strength and successes in Greater East Asia we can have no hope to create a Burma for the Burmese.

"In this world of today one nation cannot exist alone. What I wish to stress at this time is this: that the complete cooperation that comes from blood relationships of the civilized powers in Greater East Asia is the only road to victory, the victory which means the rise of Asia."

The central administrative system is at present preparing to open the new mass movement. The movement will be propagated by several hundred traveling troupes, by a Burmese newspaper sponsored by the government resulting from a union of newspapers, and other methods which fit the Burmese scene. The new movement will be spread on a large scale. Thus is Burma, a member of the rising Asia, taking concrete measures toward its development.

Fapi Conversion Extended

Domei

HANKOW, September 12.—With the successful withdrawal of old fapi from circulation in the Wuhan district, the Finance Ministry of the National Government of China has decided to extend operations for the conversion of old fapi, beginning September 16, to Kiukiang, Nanchang, Shasi and Ying Cheng, it was learned today.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

WELL-EXPERIENCED man cook desires position immediately. Please apply before September 22, until which date he will stay in Karuizawa. Yoshikatsu Sasaki, care of Furukoshi Noen (green grocer), near Tennis Court, Karuizawa.

COOK and amah, married couple, with experience, seek position. Apply Box 302, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH seeks position. Please write to Box 307, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATOR, many years experience, seeks position. Please address Box 300, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Baistrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

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Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGNER wants to rent furnished bedroom, bathroom, study and kitchen. Reply to Mimkoff, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Bulgarian.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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VARGAS ADVOCATES NEW CULTURE IN P.I.

Chief Administrator Urges Thorough Understanding of Japanese Language

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—A thorough understanding of the Japanese language and culture by Filipinos constitutes one of the primary requisites for the creation of a new national culture for the Philippines, declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Filipino Civil Administrator in an address before the Philippine Cultural Reconstruction Conference tonight.

Attempts by Filipinos in the past to seek a national culture, Mr. Vargas declared, were throttled by 300 years of Spanish domination and 40 years of American administration which completely deformed individuality of the Philippines.

The ousting of American imperialism from the Philippines, Mr. Vargas continued, finally has given the Filipinos a chance to form their national culture. He predicted confidently that "a culture peculiar to the Philippines will surely bud under the leadership of the Japanese."

The new Philippine culture, Mr. Vargas indicated, would be free from individualism and selfishness which have marked western culture and would be based on oriental ideas and virtues.

Asserting that the Philippine culture in the past has been affected too greatly by Western influence, Mr. Vargas pointed out that "the major part of our blood is made up of Malayan, Indonesian, Chinese and Japanese strains and only a small portion is Occidental."

Commenting on Philippine-Japanese relations, Mr. Vargas said intercourse between Japan and the Philippines was older than that between Western countries and the Philippines, adding there was historic evidence to prove Japanese taught Filipinos how to manufacture meal-wares, weapons, etc. in the dim past.

The Japanese Government, Mr. Vargas further cited, stood up for Philippine independence at a time when Filipino insurrectionists revolted against American rule, following United States acquisition of the islands.

The Chief Administrator strongly advocated popularization of the Japanese language, asserting young Filipinos should make a special effort to understand Japanese culture.

Mr. Vargas concluded, "In order to secure for the Philippines a rightful place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a new national culture must be created—that is our mission."

Y.C. & A.C. NINE BOWS TO JAPAN TIMES STARS

Newly Organized Tokyo Team Pulls Surprise on Veteran Yokohama Players

In their very first game, the newly organized Japan Times and Advertiser baseball nine defeated the veteran Yokohama Country and Athletic Club team, 16 to 12, Sunday, at the Y.C. and A.C. grounds behind the brilliant twirling of Fred Miike. The local boys outhit and outfielded the crack Yokohama team despite their apparent lack of practice.

F. 'Bucky' Harriss, star Y.C. and A.C. moundsman, was in excellent form during the first half of the game but received shabby support in the pinches and was relieved in the eighth.

After the game, the Japan Times and Advertiser players were guests at a luncheon given by the Y.C. and A.C. Eduardo Dentici, president of the club, who presided, welcomed the visitors and proposed a return match. Kiyoshi Togasaki, managing editor of the Japan Times and Advertiser, responded briefly.

The line-ups:

Japan Times; pitcher, Miike, catcher, Hagihara; Hanaoka and Shibuya; 1b. Nishigori; 2b, Sheba and Takahashi; 3b, Hanaoka and Hagihara; ss, Hirayanagi, lf. Hatano; cf, Shibuya and Hirota; rf, Okita and Nagahama.

Y.C. and A.C., L. Haum; F. Harriss, E. Gordess S. Bielous, E. Schoene, F. Fernandes, Weiss, Brigel, E. Eymard, Ravetta, P. Lord, A. Petroff, and C. Fernandes.

HEADS FOR BRAZIL

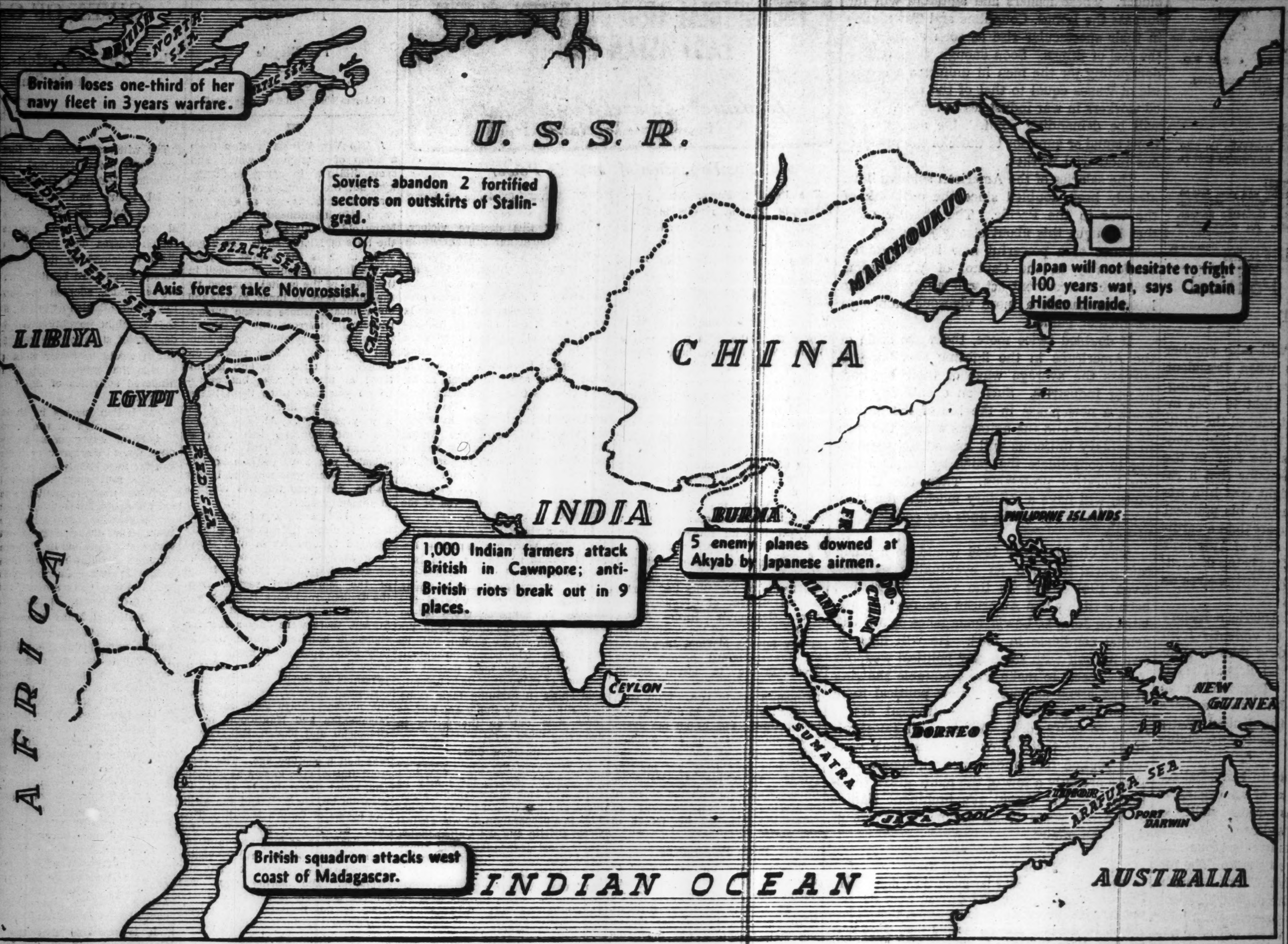
Uruguay Mission to Confer With Rio de Janeiro Leaders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—The Uruguay Military Mission left Montevideo yesterday for Rio de Janeiro, according to a Montevideo dispatch received here today.

The mission is expected to confer with the Brazilian government on a joint defense project in accord with the joint declaration of the two governments of August 12 on this particular matter.

WHERE WORLD ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED LAST WEEK



Fifty Years of Japan 1890-1942

(Continued from Page 4)

yama—thickly-wooded back mountain. It was neither mountainous nor thickly wooded, as it probably was very many years before, but at the time I am speaking of, it contained many rows of small, sprawling houses—each lighted with candle or oil lamp—an oasis of light in the complete black-out heavy upon the entire park. These houses were devoted to the highly respectable bow-and-arrow exercises.

The famous Junikai—twelve-story tower—was there, of course, being erected in 1890 at the enormous cost of ¥15,000, towering more than 200 feet into the sky. It fairly competed with the Kwannon Temple for the honor of being Asakusa's chief attraction, at least in the early years of its history. Every visitor to Tokyo was expected to ascend the tower once, even as the visitor to Paris is expected to do the Eiffel tower. On top of it you commanded a full view of Tokyo and far beyond, and telescopes were provided to let you see farther afield, if you wanted. But you felt—it might be a mere subjective hallucination—as if the tower quaked underneath your feet. The same sensation assailed you on top of Eiffel Tower, Woolworth Building or on every man-made tower of Babel. Any way as the years rolled on and the novelty of the Junikai wore off, people in the neighborhood or some of them began to fear that it might topple down some day on a stormy day or in time of earthquake. The owner of it—whoever it was—offered it for sale, so went the story, but none would buy it. The cost of pulling it down was great, for which the bricks and stones gathered together would be no adequate compensation. So it was left on the old site for several years—beautiful to look at, to be sure, but a dangerous nuisance, if the truth was told. Fortunately the great earthquake of 1923 cut it in twain, so that nobody was asked to pay anything for its demolition. Thus was removed one of the literally outstanding monuments of Middle Meiji.

Kamakura Sails for Japan

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 11.—With 831 Japanese evacuees including Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, and Japanese from Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and French Indo-China, and five Thai nationals, the repatriation ship, Kamakura Maru, left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Japan.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Citations Granted Army Units

The War Ministry has announced that citations have been granted by Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Hongkong Area, to the following brave Army units for brilliant service rendered: The Nishiyama Unit, the Iwai Engineering Corps, Lieutenant Zempei Masushima, three members of the Tanaka Unit, the Kishi Engineering Company, the Suzukawa Engineering Unit, the Unit attached thereto, unit co-operating therewith and the Takatsuki Flight Company. The War Ministry announced at the same time that the fact that these citations had been granted has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Nippon Ready for 100 Years War

Declaring that Japan is fully prepared for a 100 years war, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a special newspaper article, said that the nation will not hesitate to fight the War of Greater East Asia for this length of time, if necessary, for the accomplishment of its aims. The war will not end with the crushing of the imperialistic ambitions of the United States and Britain and the elimination of their forces from East Asia, he said, explaining that the object of the present armed conflict is to destroy the old order representing the ambition of America and Britain to control the whole world through money power and might by constructing a new order embracing Greater East Asia and when this is achieved, to take the initiative in building a new world in which every nation of the world will be in its natural and proper place.

Hori Blasts U.S. Persecution Acts

Severely attacking the United States Government for the treatment meted out to Japanese evacuees and internees, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued at his regular conference with foreign correspondents late last week, termed these acts unfair, unjustifiable and inhuman. In his statement, Mr. Hori revealed in detail the cruel persecution practised upon the helpless Japanese internees by the American officials. Mr. Hori's statement was not based on rumors but on accounts given by actual witnesses. "The American Government is today writing the darkest and the ugliest page of American history, thus adding the most infamous chapter, 'Persecution in the Land of Liberty,' to the annals of human history," the Spokesman declared.

Manchou Air Mission Coming

It was announced early in the week that a formation of more than a dozen Manchoukuo Army planes comprising an air mission headed by Major-General Lou Wen-lin, commander of the Peace Preservation Corps, will arrive in Tokyo on September 16. The purpose of the mission is to extend gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Army and especially to aeronautical circles in Japan, for assistance in building up the Manchoukuoan Army.

Indians Continue Resistance

Despite the ruthless tactics with which the British are vainly attempting to suppress the uprisings in India, the masses bravely continue to fight for their indepedence and freedom. Rioting continues unabated and this despite the fact that the British never hesitate to fire cold-bloodedly into the crowds of demonstrators. Many more Indians have been killed and countless others arrested. Riots are now occurring in nine different places in India with every indication of their spreading further.

That Britan is completely at a loss as to what to do is clearly evidenced by the proposal that Mahatma Gandhi be freed if the popular resistance movement ceases. This offer, however, is not likely to be accepted as the drive to oust the British from Indian has now developed into a major struggle. Furthermore, the British offer is considered another trick to pacify the aroused masses.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons three days ago, Colonel Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, clearly proved how Britain is attempting to hide the truth from the people. Light whips are being used by the British to suppress the demonstrators, declared the glib Colonel Amery, studiously omitting reference to the brutal use of firearms and bombs which is resulting in death to hundreds of patriots who merely wish to regain their freedom.

Riots in Ireland Continue

Grimly indicative of the fact that the riots in Northern Ireland are on a larger scale than the proverbial storm in a teacup, are reports that two policemen were killed outright and two special police injured by armed rioters early this week. The latest incident occurred in the city of Strabane and reports had it that the uprising was spreading throughout Northern Ireland. Over a hundred Irish rebels are said to have been arrested but still the situation is threatening to become further aggravated.

5 Enemy Planes Downed Over Akyab

Proving that Japan controls the air over all occupied areas in the Southern Regions, Nippon aerial fighting units shot down three Blenheim and two Lockheed bombers over Akyab, on the western coast of Burma, on September 9. This announcement was made by the Japanese Air Forces in the Burma area and reveals that a squadron of nine Blenheim bombers, another of four Blenheim bombers and a third of six Lockheed Hudson bombers, appeared over Akyab in three waves to attempt raids. The damage suffered by the Japanese was negligible.

Senior Statesmen Meet Cabinet

A conference, the first of its kind since June 19, was held at the Premier's official residence on September 9 when senior statesmen and Cabinet members met at 4 p.m. Reports on the brilliant war results achieved since the last meeting, the progress of construction in the South and the international situation were made by General Tojo.

Short Sketches Given Of 3 Indian Leaders

(Continued from Page 4)

government. In the present anti-British campaign, there may be some sectional frictions between the two, but they are expected to join hands, eventually and inevitably, in the interest of the independence movement.

Azad is 55 years old, that is one year other than Nehru. He is a scholar and statesman of amicable integrity, but he too was repeatedly thrown into prison on account of his anti-British agitation. In June, 1940, he once came to the parting of the ways with Gandhi when he together with Nehru and Bose insisted that the members of the independence movement should resort to violence.

ROCKEFELLER MAKING TOUR OF BRAZIL, PERU, COLOMBIA

American Cultural and Commercial Coordinator Has Busy Schedule

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 12.—Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, arrived here from Brazil today on his way to Chile, Peru and Colombia.

Rockefeller, who refrained from attending any public functions is expected to leave for Chile tomorrow, and after spending two or three days there he is expected to continue his trip to Peru and Colombia.

APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES OBSERVED AT NOGI SHRINE

Sunday Marked 30th Anniversary of Death of Port Arthur Hero

The 30th anniversary of the death of General Maresuke Nogi was observed at 8 a.m. Sunday at the Nogi Shrine, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka Ward, states Domei.

The occasion was taken by the Nakano-machi National School, adjacent to the still preserved residence of the General, to change its name to the "Nogi National School." The re-christening ceremony was held at the school at 2 p.m. the same afternoon.

A "Nogi Room" was created in the school, where numbers of materials for the study of the General and various things left by him are exhibited.

Among the exhibits are his photographs, autographs and others totaling more than one hundred. A plaster mould of the General's lower jaw made in 1911 by the father of Hotaro Hitani, dentist, Yocho-machi, Ushigome Ward, is also among the exhibits.

TOKUGAWA TELLS P.I. ABANDON WEST IDEAS

Islanders Should Establish Themselves as Proud Orientals, Says Army Adviser

Domei

MANILA, September 11.—Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, in an address to the Philippine Cultural Reconstruction Conference tonight, advised Filipinos to abandon their past veneration of Western materialism and to establish themselves as proud Orientals.

In that connection, Marquis Tokugawa advocated the necessity to launch a nation-wide movement to foster the formation of a new national culture.

Japan's basic strength is founded on the firmness of its national structure and spiritual culture which are strictly Oriental in origin, Marquis Tokugawa asserted, declaring that Filipinos too, can achieve national solidarity through the fostering of Oriental traits they possess.

He emphasized, however, that success of Philippine cultural reconstruction depended on cooperation with Japan which is fighting to emancipate Asiatic peoples from Anglo-Amercian imperialism.

Pointing out that the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines recently invited Filipinos to join in the reconstruction of the Philippines, Marquis Tokugawa declared that it was up to the Filipinos to accept his sincere offer.

To Conduct Campaigns

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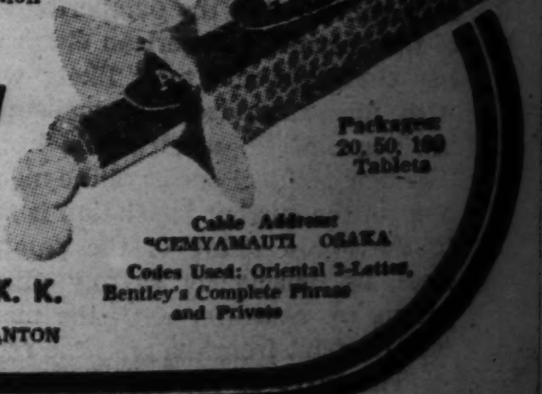

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1942

America's New Political Monster

Democracy in America will take another big stride toward its doom when President Roosevelt places his signature on a bill giving men in military service the right to vote in the national elections. What moved the United States Senate to approve the bill Thursday is obvious enough. It was the fear in the mind of every consenting Senator that a refusal to vote for the bill might cost him his political constituency. As usual, his political hide is far more dear to his heart than a cardinal principle of democracy. One of America's few remaining traditions is thus being discarded by the very men who style themselves as the mainstay of democracy.

This is the first time in American history that the nation has veered so violently from the age-honored rule excluding men in military service from the voting privilege. The excuse is the war's exigency. But, war or no war, the expedient is bound to prove a fool's bargain for a nation like the United States which professes democracy as its life-giving credo.

One need not go far afield in historical research to discover instances of an organized minority swaying America's national policy to the detriment of general welfare. Such instances have been particularly numerous during the ten years of Roosevelt's rule. The followers of Huey Long, Father Charles Coughlin's millions of fans, and the ardent believers in Dr. Francis Townsend's prescriptions have been some of the notable cases while a few million members of the organized labor have gone far beyond the bounds of reason to gain grounds for their advantage by utilizing the political power of an organized minority.

One might find some justification for the political influence of these groups by calling them the "revolutionary fringes" of society, giving impetus to progress despite their apparent unscrupulousness. In fact, it has been the perennial practice of Franklin Roosevelt to exploit the political antics of these pressure groups to his own advantage.

The case of the "bonus army", however, has given President Roosevelt something to ponder about. Though with a membership of less than a million, the American Legion, sponsoring the soldiers' bonus payment bill, succeeded in forcing the Congress to override the Presidential veto to secure for its members undue financial advantages. This pressure group almost succeeded in installing its favorite, Paul V. McNutt, as Vice-President of the United States but for the frantic juggling by Roosevelt's lieutenants in the 1940 elections.

Now the President has before him a bill, already approved by both the houses of Congress, designed to enfranchize all men in military service. With the membership of seven or more million men in the making, strongly unified by the similarity of interests, the men in America's fighting forces are bound to become a closely knit political power, the influence of which will grow into a controlling factor the like of which America has hardly ever seen in the past.

The prospect of a protracted war adds greatly to the ominous character of the new political monster. For the present, Franklin Roosevelt's native temerity may blind him to all dangers and allow him to gloat over the possibility of creating a political force in his favor. What reward such temerity will bring to him, time alone will tell. But the reward will be for the good of neither America's democracy nor its war effort. Father Time has little control over the pampering maternalism of the prevailing American civilization. Time has conspired and most likely will conspire with the misguided maternalism which the ten years of Roosevelt's rule has generated. The new political power of the men now being born of the current legislation is sure to cling to the apron string of the pampering New Deal, as tenaciously as any other pressure group, to secure for itself the maximum material benefit from the wartime regime.

The favor of the men in America's military service thus enfranchized will at once become the largest plum in the political orchard for ambitious politicians. And in turn, the leaders and the agitators among the doughboys, the tars, the bluejackets and the airmen will naturally deal with the highest bidder. These leaders and agitators will far surpass the Longs, Coughlins and Townsends in their spectacular rise as soon as they get the feel of things. Soon enough, they will be demanding for the men in uniforms a schedule of wages equal to that of the most favored workers in war industries or higher. They will be demanding comfortable accommodations equal or superior to those of the prosperous industrial worker.

The salaries of the American soldiers have already been doubled since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The circumstances that brought this about strongly suggest the existence of a powerful new lobby nestling comfortably in the Capitol of Washington. The enfranchisement act will surely spur the lobby to launch a more vigorous campaign for further gains.

If doubled twice more, the wage scale of the Americans in the fighting services will surpass the average wage of their brothers in war industries. Such an eventuality will mark a new phase in the life of the nation. The leaders and the agitators among the men in military uniforms will immediately endeavor to consolidate the gains by perpetuating the lucrative profession. Then the United States will have a military machine the mercenary nature of which finds few equals in all history.

The election year 1948 would be a fairly safe guess for such an eventuality as this Even 1944 might be the year. There has been a time when American observers speculated on John L. Lewis' emergence as a Presidential candidate in 1944. He will have to arm himself with some new political weapons if he expects to make any creditable showing in that arena against the new political force which the proposed enfranchisement act is likely to bring forth. Where will Roosevelt find himself then? How will America's wartime regime fare under such circumstances? These are only a few of the many grave questions that the President's imminent signing of the bill poses to all serious observers of American affairs.

Meant More Than Duty

Giri primarily meant no more than duty, and I dare say its etymology was derived from the fact, that in our conduct, say to our parents, though love should be the only motive, lacking that, there must be some other authority to enforce filial piety; and they formulated this authority in Giri. Very rightly did they formulate this authority—Giri—since if love does not rush to deeds of virtue, recourse must be had to man's intellect and his reason must be quickened to convince him of the necessity of acting aright. The same is true of any other moral obligation. The instant Duty becomes onerous, Right Reason steps in to prevent our shirking it. Giri thus understood is a severe task-master, with a birch-rod in his hand to make sluggards perform their part. It is a secondary power in ethics. I deem it a product of the conditions of an artificial society—of a society in which accident of birth and unmerited favor instituted class distinctions, in which the family was the social unit, in which seniority of age was of more account than superiority of talents, in which natural affections had often to succumb before arbitrary man-made customs. Because of this very artificiality, Giri in time degenerated into a vague sense of propriety called up to explain this and sanction that—as, for example, why a mother must, if need be, sacrifice all her other children in order to save the first-born; or why a daughter must sell her chastity to get funds to pay for the father's dissipation, and the like. Starting as Right Reason, Giri has, in my opinion, often stooped to casuistry. It has even degenerated into cowardly fear of censure. I might say of Giri what Scott wrote of patriotism, that "as it is the fairest, so it is often the most suspicious, mask of other feelings." Carried beyond or below Right Reason, Giri became a monstrous misnomer. It harbored under its wings every sort of sophistry and hypocrisy. It would have been easily turned into a nest of cowardice, if Bushido had not a keen and correct sense of courage, the spirit of daring and bearing. (Extract from Bushida, The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

The Meaning of Gishi

Even in the latter days of feudalism, when the long continuance of peace brought leisure into the life of the warrior class, and with it dissipations of all kinds and accomplishments of gentle arts, the epithet Gishi (a man of rectitude) was considered superior to any name that signified mastery of learning or art. The Forty-seven Faithfuls—of whom so much is made in our popular education—are known in common parlance as the Forty-seven Gishi. (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The United States was bringing the war right up to her very portals by the announcement made by President Roosevelt that the United States Navy has been instructed to shoot on sight any German and Italian vessels which appear in the North Atlantic. Secretary Hull, evidently with Presidential authorization, expanded this order to include any and all German and Italian vessels which appear on the seven seas and threaten American interests. Isolationists in the United States feared that the United States was being thrown into the jaws of war by this Presidential proclamation.

As if in challenge to the President's challenge, a fierce pack of rattlesnakes snapped back and made an attack on a big convoy, consisting of 40 ships and succeeded in sinking 22 of them.

The Expansion of Japan's Power

The Imperial Forces have been achieving brilliant results in their operations in the present War of Greater East Asia. With the burden of four years' hostilities with China upon her shoulders, how has Japan managed her astounding brilliant success? The answer is Japan has been steadily building her national power since the days prior to the China Incident in the hope of preserving peace.

Her military preparations were started immediately after the February 26 incident in 1935. Although, since the early days prior to the Manchurian Incident, Japan has stood firm on her mission of creating a new world order, the majority of the people at that time were still dazzled by the illusion of democracy. With the February 26 incident, this blindness was dispelled, and people with foresight opened their eyes to the world situation.

In Germany, Adolf Hitler had come into power and renouncing the Treaty of Versailles had started the rearmament of Germany. To meet Germany's fresh threat, France inaugurated the construction of her famous Maginot Line along the Franco-German border, while Great Britain in alarm sought various means for suppressing Germany's steady rise. With such a situation existing in Europe, the Soviet Union, too, began the systematic enforcement of her national defense measures and was in the process of developing her military power. In China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, with the object of recovering the lost territory of Manchuria, amassed his troops in the north.

Begin Preparations

This was the bird's-eye view of the world situation which existed during the period covering February 26, 1935 to the China Incident. With countries around her amassing their troops, it was inevitable that Japan should undertake strong national defense measures. In 1936, a plan for the expansion of military armament and its production was drafted by the Army. Based upon the presumption that military expansion and rearmament in Europe will have been completed between 1940 and 1942, it prepared for an international crisis to follow. Urgently necessary that Japan be prepared to meet the situation should such a crisis occur, a Six-Year Plan (1937-42) for armament expansion and a Five-Year Program for industrial expansion was established.

Unfortunately, however, simultaneous with the initiation of the plan, the Marco Polo Bridge incident broke out in July, 1937. Detrimental to the execution and achievement of this new program, the Japanese Government sought every means to localize the whole affair. China, however, compelled by British pressure, worked toward aggravating the situation, and with the support of the United States aimed at the total destruction of Japan. Japan, now forced to fight out the China Affair, took immediate steps to prevent the hostilities from becoming a war of attrition. Quickly preparing herself to dispose of the China hostilities, she worked to speed up the war and production program for the anticipated international crisis in 1942.

With the localization of the China Affair no longer possible, a concrete, military strategy was formed in 1938. Aiming at the conquest of Hankow by the fall of 1938, it sought to crush Chiang Kai-shek. In accordance with this plan, the Japanese Forces landed at Bias Bay in the fall of 1938 and subsequently captured Canton. In the meantime, other units pushed up the Yangtze River and hoisted the flag of the Rising Sun in Hankow. Thus, with the military operations in China concluded, a period of consolidation followed for the preservation and aggrandizement of Japan's national defense.

Expansion Made

Since the China Affair, huge sums were budgeted to the Army out of which 40 per cent was allotted to China hostilities and 60 per cent to the military expansion program. Of the steel and other indispensable materials appropriated to the Army, 20 per cent was used for the war in China and 80 per cent for the army expansion project. As a result, the air force and mechanized units were enormously expanded and the total fighting power of the army increased threefold as compared to the period prior to the China hostilities. If in the fall of 1938 military operations had failed, Japan would inevitably have been unable to accumulate her fighting power for the present War of Greater East Asia. In this respect, the military operation of 1938 was decisive not only in the China Affair or in the War of Greater East Asia but in the very existence of Japan itself.

Following this decisive victory, Japan expended her full energy in the achievement of her new military and industrial program together with the development of China and Manchuria. To carry out these projects, vast quantities of materials were needed, and to meet the national demand, public needs were sharply curtailed. Greatly affecting the nation's livelihood, the curtailment caused some in Japan to believe that the China hostilities were slowly exhausting the national resources. Not only those in Japan but those in Britain, the United States, and the Chungking regime miscalculated Japan's national power. It was this misunderstanding on the part of the Allies which ultimately led to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the early stage of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese Imperial Forces scored series of brilliant successes which astounded the world. Accomplished, without doubt, through the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, there is yet another factor, the unity along the home front, which should not be overlooked. The people throughout the Empire, with their patient endurance of difficulties, their indomitable spirit in fulfilling their tasks, played an equally important part as these men out on the fronts in achieving these great victories.

Mistaken View

In reviewing the super-record of the Imperial Forces, there may be some who look upon Japan's armament and production program since 1936 as a preparation for war against Great Britain and the United States. Their view is an extremely superficial one for at that time, Japan had not the least intention of fighting these two great powers. Especially to engage in war with the United States was beyond her farthest dreams.

One of the major reasons why Japan wished no conflict with these two countries was that she depended largely upon the Anglo-American powers to supply her with her necessary oil, scrap iron, and other indispensable materials. Without these materials she was in no position to engage in a war with China or to carry out her armament and industrial program. To Japan these two powers were her commissary. She could afford no war against them. During the China hostilities, the Japanese Forces were hindered with innumerable interferences from these two powers.

Needing their supply of materials to continue the struggle in China, inflamed with anger over the American and British outrages, the Japanese people, torn between indignity and necessity, had all to endure. More than picturing Japan's forbearance, it gives clear evidence that Japan had no intention to grapple with these two western powers.

Another reason Japan wished to avoid even the slightest contention was that since 1936 she had bent all her efforts in increasing and developing the industries in Manchoukuo and China. Her resources alone were insufficient to carry on this policy. Materials had to be purchased from America to complete the program. The project from the start was calculated on the importation of American materials, and looking forward to America for assistance, Japan had only the most peaceful of intentions.

The ultimate objective of her armament and production program was the preparation for a possible world exigency and the establishment of a strong national, defensive power to meet the situation. To challenge and to take up arms against Great Britain and the United States had not been contemplated even to the last moments before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

However, since the summer of 1941, Britain and America had become more aggressive than ever in their anti-Japanese policy. With economic blockades and the freezing of Japanese assets in Britain and America, Japan lost the chief source which supplied her with necessities. Economic warfare broke out between Japan and the two Anglo-Saxon powers. Even then up to the zero hour Japan, exerting every effort to prevent war, tried to find a solution for avoiding a crisis with America in the Japanese-American negotiations.

When Japan could no longer rely on Britain and America to supply her with needed materials, she was forced to turn to other sources for self existence, self prosperity, and self sufficiency. Other countries from which Japan might seek raw materials were within the completely armed and equipped ABCD encirclement bloc in the South Pacific, areas belonging to the Asiatic peoples. Long suppressed under the British, American and Dutch bondage, these people were unable to call their land their own. Finally appealing to arms, Japan sought to fulfil her long cherished ideal, the liberation of the Asiatic peoples and the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1890-1942

The Bicycle

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

III

A Rip Van Winkle waking from a sleep of fifty years would find some difficulty in going about Tokyo, but the change wrought, enormous as it is, is not so complete as to defy indentification altogether. Many old landmarks remain to tell the tales of Middle Meiji. To begin with, there is the august majesty of the Imperial Court, ensconced in the heart of the capital, guarded by the three belts of inner, middle and outer moats, whose serene surface perpetually mirrors the overhanging pines, the symbols of immemorial continuity. These moats, especially the outermost one, are altered at many places, but everywhere you may trace them home, reconstructing their pictures of fifty years ago. At Sukiyabashi and Toranomon, no less than at Akasaka Mitsuke and Yotsuya Mitsuke, you could conjure up tall, massive, stone gateways, no longer visible, but none the less tangible in remembrance.

The Hibiya Park was non-existent. It was a little desert, quickly changed to a center of dust storm on a windy day, and a sorry pond of despair when it rained. In all of the Marunouchi region, from the Daiichi Insurance Building and Tei-geki to Maru-biru and Tokyo Station, there were only a few foreign-style buildings which, because they stood apart with much grassy space in between, gave the effect of pyramids in Egypt. But the glorious moat scenery, extending from the present Hibiya Park corner to Miyakezaka and Hanzomon, on to Gobancho and Kudan Hill, remain almost exactly the same today as it was half a century ago. The Yasukuni Jinsha, then known as Shokonsha, stood there already, as did its gigantic bronze torii and the striking statue of Omura Masujiro. This was a favorite playground for schoolchildren as well as one of the sacred spots where every visitor to Tokyo was expected to come and worship. The shrine then was sacred unto the souls of those who died in the Imperial cause during the turmoil of the Restoration.

Ueno and Asakusa

Ueno, Asakusa and Shiba, the three major "parks" of Tokyo also retain a good deal of their former aspects—the same scenic and topographical characteristics as they had 50 years ago. The Zoo was already there, as were all the temples and shrines, familiar to everyone—Toshogu, Benten, Shimizu-dera, etc. The Shinobadzu Pond with its jewel-like isle in the middle and numerous lotus plants in the water made an exquisite picture, and the promenade around it was often used as a race course. Ueno in those days was far more woody, being often called "Yama" rather than Ko-en, and it carried an air of the far-from-the-madding-world remoteness. Going there in the early morning, one was apt to discover a man or woman hanging stark dead from one of the trees. By the way, hanging was rather popular in those days. Not only in Ueno but in Shiba, Asakusa, and even in Surugadai or wherever there was a grove one was sure to hear of kubi-kukuri once or twice every suicide season, which generally happened at the year-end. Living could not have been more difficult then than it is today; people had perhaps a nicer or a more scrupulous sense of shame—I don't know. I was too young anyway.

At Asakusa, the Nakamise boulevard with its double rows of small low-lying shops, selling all sorts of toys and trinkets, from color prints to sweets, is exactly the same today as it was half a century ago. It was the same haunt for low and middle-class holiday-makers. The present cinema theaters, uncouth in their bulk and heterogenous shapes, with their hideous glaring signboards were absent; instead there were many small theaters and penny shows and story-tellers' booths as well as eating shops of various descriptions. As the Nakamise was busy with the traffic of pilgrims to and from the Kwannon temple, so was the background around the gourd-shaped pond with saunterers and pleasure-seekers of all sorts. The one notable difference between Asakusa of 50 years ago and of today is that in the old days it was exclusively a daytime resort. With the tolling of the evening bell, the great temple closed its ponderous doors and windows as did all the shows and theaters, and wayside stall-keepers and restauranteurs gathered up their paraphernalia and went home, leaving Asakusa

An Outstanding Monument

The region somewhere behind the Kwannon temple was called Oku-

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SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES GIVEN OF GANDHI, NEHRU, AZAD

Their Determination to Drive Out Britishers From India This Time Is Unshakable

By KEI ITO
(From the Kaizo)

The wholesale arrest of the leaders of the Indian National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad, may be consirered as Britain's formal declaration of war against the Indian masses. The British Government explained to the public the drastic steps Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, adopted in suppressing the anti-British agitation, stating that it might possibly precipitate a dangerous situation in the future, but it would be better than the situation that might result from unhindered activities of the Congress leaders.

The Indian masses in their anti-British campaign in the past have had bitter experiences more than once, due to the arrest of their leaders, for they simply could not carry on the movement without them. Such was the case in their anti-British campaign immediately following the conclusion of the first World War. The disobedience movement which was launched in 1930 was also suppressed following the arrest of Indian leaders. On that occasion, the British Government arrested more than 100,000 Indian agitators.

Maintains Many Branches

But the world situation has undergone a vast change since that time. The Indian National Congress now maintains a greater number of branch offices in the 11 provinces of British India than primary schools in the same area. With the political and administrative systems perfected to such an extent, the Congress has extended its influence even to the territories of the native princes. The anti-British feeling of the Indian masses is running high. The Indian masses have been made to feel their own power ever since they saw Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya and Burma crumble before the mighty onslaught of the Japanese Army. In the face of this condition, it is only natural that they as Asiatics should gain more confidence in the future of their country.

It is probable that the British Government will go the length of arresting all the lesser leaders of the National Congress who are working at the front lines of the anti-British movement in all parts of the country. Under present favorable circumstances, it is possible to say that one of the greatest outcomes of the Greater East Asia War will be a free India. An independent India with a population of 389,000,000, one fifth of the world population, in an area equal to Europe minus European Russia will be the greatest achievement of the present century.

In spite of the crafty, ingenuous and atrocious British administration of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad, India's foremost leaders in the independence movement, have patiently brought up the Indian National Congress untl it now boasts a membership of 4,478,000 strong. They are not opportunists. They are imposing figures and will long be remembered by the world as unselfish emancipators.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi is 74 years old this year. Just as he remarked in speaking to the entire Indian people at the conference in Bombay, he is fighting at the risk of his life by going on a hunger strike as the last service to the cause of Indian independence. The British authorities will probably release the famous Indian from their custody one step before his death in order to avoid infuriating the Indian masses to whom Gandhi is the idol rather than let him die a martyr's death by hunger and starvation. After setting him free, they are likely to open negotiations with him in a form of round-table conference and make all possible efforts to induce him to drag India into the war against Japan. But Gandhi, who sent a message to the laborers through his second secretary before he was arrested, stating: "The conference has given us liberty to select either action or death," will not fall victim of such British trickery.

Gandhi is devoted to his non-violence principle. He abhors violence. In February, 1922, when the Indian masses, who were infuriated by a reckless attack of British authorities on their disobedience movement, set police stations on fire and massacred a number of policemen, Gandhi immediately issued an order to stop the activities of the Congress. This attitude of Gandhi provoked his followers as having had a demoralizing effect on the morale of the party at the crucial moment in the protest against British atrocity.

Violence Crops Up

As the result of the recent wholesale round-up of the Congress leaders, the Indian masses, their patience exhausted, attacked various transportation and communication facilities. Hundreds of people are being killed and wounded daily as the result of clashes between the Indian masses and British officers.

Gandhi perhaps realizes that the clash of the Indian masses with British authorities was bound to go beyond the limit of non-violence principle. It is a foregone conclusion that Nehru and Azad, who were placed in an embarrassing position consequent to the issuance of the order by Gandhi to suspend the anti-British activities in 1922, must have come to an understanding with him about the matter.

Gandhi is in a sense a holy man, but at the same time he is a great statesman and an able strategist. He ought to know that the application of the non-violence principle, which was a necessary condition in 1922, when the Congress was still weak and ineffectual, is futile under the present condition in India. As far as there is no radical change in the international situation, the independence movement in India will prove to be a success. It is hoped that Gandhi will be able to endure the development of any condition as the result of the present disturbance, allowing the indignant Indian masses to play their part to the fullest measure against the British influence in their country for the realization of their ideal.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru is another important figure in the independence movement of India. Being a fiery leader of the anti-British movement, he was imprisoned nine times. His parents, his wife and the rest of the members of his family are all ardent nationalists and were frequently thrown in prison.

Born a son of a wealthy family, he is well educated and might have chosen to live in luxury and comfort, but he deliberately abandoned the life of ease and championed the cause of Indian independence. He has been contributing generously to the campaign funds of his party and donated his residence in Allahabad of the United Provinces as the office of the Congress. His great sincerity and enthusiasm for the cause of Indian freedom has made him an object of admiration and regard of the Indian people at large.

In striking contrast to Gandhi's religious and Oriental attitude, Nehru is scientifically-minded and Western in his way of thinking. While Gandhi wishes the restoration of self-sufficient agricultural India of ancient times, Nehru dreams of the day when India may be established on the modern industrial basis. Gandhi is moderate in his way of thinking while Nehru is ultra progressive.

These champions of Indian freedom appear to be incompatible in their views of life and the world, but in reality they are, generally speaking, in perfect harmony in so far as the "India for Indians" movement is concerned.

This harmony in views between the two men may be due partly to Gandhi's magnanimous personality, but at the same time Nehru is well aware of the advantage of cooperating with Gandhi who is the idol of the Indian masses. It is true that Nehru insists on his view to a certain extent, but before he comes to a clash with Gandhi he always seeks to line up with him to avoid a split in the camp. Gandhi is a man of moral influence, while Nehru is a man of resourcefulness.

Maulana Azad

There are two important problems for the leaders of the Indian National Congress to take into serious consideration in pushing their independence movement, and one of them is the promotion of cooperation between the right and left wings while the other is the maintenance of proper relation between the Mohammedans and Hindus in the Congress. At least, the two religious bodies must avoid conflict in order that the Congress may carry on the fight against Britain with a united front.

Maulana Azad was appointed president of the Indian National Congress in February, 1940, as a man who was best qualified to solve the two problems mentioned. In the first place, he was then a leader of moderate faction. He had no enemy among the members of the ultra-progressive faction in the Congress. He was in a convenient position, therefore, to unify the fighting front in driving the independence campaign. He was one of the first men who insisted on the importance of cooperation between the Mohammedan and Hindu members to make the campaign against British rule over India really effective.

It is true that the contention between the Mohammedans and Hindus is a historic one, but at the same time they have always cooperated whenever they were faced with a necessity to do so. Such was the case on the occasion of the first independence disturbance in 1857. On the occasion of the first and second disobedience campaigns, they also cooperated against the British

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